BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN.

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not Perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

R. B. BARGER, PROPRIETOR. BELLEFONTE, PENN'A., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1870. VOL. 2, NO. 23.

THE REPUBLICAN.

OUR TERMS
FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte, Pa., by

R. B. BARGER & CO.,

at the following rates:

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Six Months	1.00
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It is Republican in politics—devoted to the Agricultural, Manufacturing and Mining interests of Central Pennsylvania.

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts., per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our local columns, 25 cts., per line for each insertion.

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 10 lines this type, $8.00 per annum.

Advertisements of 10 lines, or less, $1.00 for one insertion, and 5 cts., per line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
1 inch (12 lin' this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
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Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
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All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes, Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to R. B. BARGER & Co., Publishers, Bellefonte, Pa.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Presbyterian Church, Spring street, services at 11 a. m., and 7½ p. m. Rev. W. T. Wylie, pastor. Until the new church is finished this congregation will meet in the Court House.

Methodist Episcopal Church, High street, services 10½ a. m., and 7½ p. m. Prayer meeting on Thursday night. Rev. James Mullin, pastor.

Lutheran Church, High street. Services at 10 1-2 a. m., and 7 1-2 p. m. Rev. Mr. Hackenberg, pastor.

Episcopal Church, services are now held in the German Reformed Church, on Linn street. Rev. Byron McGann, pastor. Lecture every Thursday evening in the room over E. & E. Blanchard's law office.

Reformed Church, Linn st., no pastor at present.

Catholic Church, Bishop street, services 10½ a. m., and 3 p. m. Rev. T. McGovern, pastor.

United Brethren Church, High street, west side of creek; services——

African M. E. Church, west side of creek; services at 11 a. m., and 7½ p. m. Rev. Isaac Pinell, Pastor.

Young Men's Prayer Meeting every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, in the room over E. & E. Blanchard's law office.

Congregational Prayer Meeting, every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock, in the same place.

LODGE DIRECTORY.

Bellefonte Temple, No. 92, of Honor and Temperance, meets every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Bellefonte Masonic Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening of or before the Full Moon.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets second Friday of each month.

I. O. O. F. Centre Lodge, No. 153, meets every Thursday evening at their Hall, Bush's Arcade.

For the conferring of Degrees the 1st Saturday evening of each month.

For Degree of Rebecca, second Saturday of every month.

I. O. G. T.—This Lodge meets every Monday evening.

Y. M. C. A.—Regular meetings every Friday evening, at 7 o'clock. Reading Room open every evening.

Knights of Pythias—Meet in room on third floor of Loeb, May & Loeb's building every Monday evening.

BAKERIES.

NEW BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY.
BUSH'S ARCADE, HIGH STREET,
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Z. T. GUDYKUNST,

Having purchased from Adam Horkheimer, his first class Bakery and Confectionery, and having added largely to his stock, is now prepared to furnish the public with good fresh BREAD, PIES, CAKES, CONFECTIONS, and everything in his line, at all times. In connection with the above, is

A FIRST-CLASS ICE CREAM SALOON

for Ladies and Gentlemen, which will be open during the summer. Pic-nics, private parties, &c., can be supplied with all kinds of Confections, Ice Cream, Cakes and Fruits on very short notice.

my19'69-1y. Z. T. GUDYKUNST.

BAKERY & CONFECTIONERY.
ALLEGHENY ST., BELLEFONTE, PA.

The undersigned would hereby respectfully inform the citizens of Bellefonte and vicinity, that he is prepared to furnish at all times

FRESH BREAD, CAKES OF all KINDS,
PIES, &c., &c.,
CANDIES, SPICES, NUTS, FRUITS,

and anything and everything belonging to his business. He has recently completed a large and commodious addition to his building, and has furnished it in a style surpassing anything of the kind in the town, where ladies and gentlemen can, during the summer month, be accommodated with the very
BEST OF ICE CREAM.

Having had years of experience in the business, he flatters himself that he can guarantee satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

aug4'69-1y. J. H. SANDS.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY AND FANCY STORE.
BELLEFONTE, PA.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Bellefonte, and of Centre County, that she has opened a large and extensive stock of
MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS
in the store room recently occupied by G. Livingston. Her goods are all new and were purchased for cash and she is therefore prepared to sell at reduced prices. Her experience in the business warrants her in saying that the Ladies of Bellefonte or elsewhere, will save time and money by visiting her store before purchasing. The latest style and fashion plates can alway be seen at the store.

MRs. PATTIE BAER

my12'69-1y.

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.
THE LATEST STYLES & FASHIONS.

Mrs. M. E. Armor, takes great pleasure in informing the Ladies of Bellefonte and vicinity, that she has just received a New and Beautiful supply of
MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.
Trimmings, &c., of the
LATEST STYLES and FASHIONS.

Her Goods are all first-class and her stock so large and varied, that all can be suited. Fashion plates, showing all the latest styles can always be seen at her store. Ladies desiring anything in her line, would do well to call and examine goods before purchasing elsewhere. Rooms in Brockerhoff's new Building, Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa.

v2n17-3m. M. E. ARMOR.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned offer for Sale at the Wallace Run Tannery situated near Milesburg Centre co. Pa., 1,000 bus. of good long slaughter—hide hair for plastering purposes.

SOMMERVILLE & DOWNING

n2v17-3m.

LAMPS, every variety and kind at
IRWIN & WILSON'S

HOTELS.

CUMMINGS HOUSE,

Bishop street, Bellefonte, Pa,
Convenient and suitable for Boarders and the Traveling Public.

Fare, reasonable, and on time. Especial attention paid to the wants of guests.

W. J. HOSTERMAN.
sept. 15, '69–tf. *Proprietor*

CONRAD HOUSE.
ALLEGHENY ST., BELLEFONTE, PA.
(Opposite the Brockerhoff House.)
A HOTEL ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
Licensed by the Court of Centre County.
FIRST CLASS BAR, RESTAURANT, ROOMS AND STABLING.

AN EXCELLENT BILLIARD ROOM, with 3 tables, new and in perfect condition, Give the Conrad House a trial.

H. H. KLINE,
jy21'69-1y. *Proprietor.*

NATIONAL HOTEL.
MILLHEIM, CENTRE COUNTY, PA.

The undersigned adopts this method of informing the travelling community, and citizens generally, that he has refitted and furnished anew throughout, with first class furniture, this well known and established house—the NATIONAL HOTEL, Millheim, Pa. He is well prepared to furnish first-class accommodations to all who desire to make a hotel their Home, or pleasant temporary abode. The custom of the travelling public, and the surrounding country, is respectfully solicited. Courteous and attentive servants are engaged at this popular Hotel. The Stabling is the very best, and none but careful and accommodating Hostlers are employed.

JONATHAN KREMER,
jy14'69-1y. *Prop'r.*

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
ALLEGHENY ST., BELLEFONTE, PA.
HOUSEAL & KROM, *Proprietors.*

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL—COMFORTABLE ROOMS,
PROMPT ATTENDANCE.
ALL THE MODERN CONVENIENCES, AND REASONABLE CHARGES.

The proprietors offer to the traveling public, and to their country friends, first class accommodations and careful attention to the wants of guests at all times, at fair rates. Careful hostlers and good stabling for horses. An excellent table well served. A Bar supplied with fine liquors. Servants well trained and everything requisite in a first class Hotel. Our location is in the business part of the town, near the Post Office, the Court House, the Churches, the Banks, and the principal places of business, renders it the most eligible place for those who visit Bellefonte on business or for pleasure. An OMNIBUS WILL CARRY PASSENGERS and baggage to and from all trains free of charge. my12'69-tf.

GARMAN'S HOTEL.
DAN'L GARMAN, *Prop'r.*

This long established and well known Hotel, situated on the southeast corner of the Diamond, opposite the Court House, having been purchased by the undersigned, he announces to the former patrons of this establishment and to the traveling public generally, that he has thoroughly refitted his house, and is prepared to render the most satisfactory accommodation to all who may favor him with their patronage. No pains will be spared on his part to add to the convenience or comfort of his guests. All who stop with him will find

HIS TABLE abundantly supplied with the most sumptuous fare the market will afford, done up in style, by the most experienced cooks.

HIS BAR will always contain the choicest of liquors.

HIS STABLING is best in town, and will always be attended by themost trust worthy and attentive hostlers.

Give him a call, one and all, and he feels confident that all will be satisfied with their accommodation.

AN EXCELLENT LIVERY

is attached to this establishment, which strangers from abroad will find greatly to their advantage. ja5'70.1y.

MISCEELANEOUS.

TO THE FARMERS OF CENTRE COUNTY

If you desire to purchase a combined

SELF-RAKING REAPER and MOWER,

or a Simple

SELF RAKING REAPER or a SINGLE MOWER.

We earnestly request you to call on

J. R. ALEXANDER, BELLEFONTE

when you call See a Sample Machine (which is exactly the Same in every particular and is really the same we offer to place on your Farm on trial) He will give you a descriptive pamplet which truthfully sets forth its many advantages over every other Machine in the market. we propose to briefly State below, of its good points, and as we mean

STRAIGHT FORWARD BUSINESS

we hereby agree that if you will examine the Machine closely and then find that any one Single Statement that we make, untrue, we will not ask you to Buy the Hubbard or even give it a trial, as

IT IS PLAIN AND SIMPLE.

We hope you will give it a trial as we were unable to Supply the demand for the past three years, we advise you to call soon and examine the

ONLY CHANGEABLE MOTION MACHINE IN THE WORLD,

from fast to Slow, on Slow to fast motion,

WITHOUT STOPPING THE MACHINE.

Also examine our new arrangement for Lowering and Raising our Cutter Barr while the Machine is in motion.

Both drive wheels exert Power on Slow as well as fast motion either drive wheel will drive the Knife alone yet Both are Practically Continuous.

JAS. R. ALEXANDER,
n2v18-3m. Agent.

DANIEL WELCH,.....ISAAC B. WUNDERLY
Late Examiner in the Pension Office.

DANIEL WELCH & CO.,

CLAIM AGENTS AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS.

Office, No. 513 7th St., opposite Post Office,
Address Lock Box 192.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Prompt attention given to
PENSIONS, BACK PAY, BOUNTY AND PRIZE CLAIMS, PATENTS,
and all other claims before the Executive Departments. Special attention given to the purchase and sale of Real Estate.

REFERS, BY PERMISSION, TO
His Excellency John W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. Joseph Casey, Chief Justice of the Court of Claims.
Hon. John Scott, United States Senator.
Hon. Joseph H. Barrett, late Commissioner of Pensions.
E. C. Humes, Esq., Pres't 1st National Bank, Bellefonte, Pa. v2n19-tf.

FOR SALE.—One Horse Sleighs, One Horse Sleds, 1 pair Bob sleds-1 2 horse top Buggy, One open Buggy.

IRWIN & WILSON.

MISCELLANEOUS CARDS.

R. B. BARGER & CO'S. Job Printing Office, "Humes' Building," Allegheny St., Bellefonte, Penn'a. Every Description of Plain and Fancy printing done in the neatest manner, and at prices below city rates. ja5'70.

BELLEFONTE MEAT MARKET
BISHOP STREET, BELLEFONTE PA.

The oldest Meat Market in Bellefonte.—Choice meat of all kinds always on hand.

ja6'69.1y. E. V. BLACK.

WM. BROWN, Licensed Auctioneer, hereby informs the public that he holds himself in readiness at all times, to attend to all Auctions, Vendues, or Public Sales of personal or Real Estate. Charges reasonable. Call on, or address, William Brown, Bellefonte, Pa. mar16'70-1y.

M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte, Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain.—Perfumery, Hair Oils, Hair Restoratives, Paper Collars, &c., constantly on hand.

ja12'70.1y.

JEREMIAH FASIC,
HOUSE & FURNITURE PAINTER
Paper Hanger and Sign Painter.

All kinds of Graining and Fancy Painting done to order at the lowest rates and in the best style. Orders left at Irwin & Wilson's Hardware store will receive immediate attention. sept.22'68-1y.

CONSUMPTION. Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh cured by *inhalation. Abbott's Inhaling Fluid* is the only remedy known that operates on the lungs—dissolves the tubercles, which are thrown off, the cavities heal, and a cure is effected. Treatment by letter or in person can be had only of
Q. VAN HUMMELL, M. D., 16 West Fourteenth St., N. Y. aug4'69-1y.

J. P. ODENKIRK,
WITH
ARTMAN, DILLINGER & COMPANY,
No. 104, NORTH THIRD ST., PHIL'A.

Two Doors above Arch, formerly 226,
MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS IN
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Oil Shades, Wick Yarn, Cotton Yarns, Carpet Chains, Grain Bags, Window Paper, Batting, &c.
Also, WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.
Brooms, Brushes, Looking Glasses, &c.,
jy21'69-1y.

ARCADE SALOON.
GEO. M. PECK, *Proprietor.*

hereby inform my friends and the public generally that I continue to keep the
ARCADE SALOON,
in Bush's Block, adjoining Howell, Gilliland & Co's. Store. Meals can be obtained at ALL HOURS during the day. Oysters, the very best, cooked in every style. Meals provided for Regular Boarders when ordered, and at reasonable rates. Thankful to the public for past favors, the continuation of the same is respectfully solicited.

f 17'69.1y. G. M. PECK.

REMOVAL!
THEO. DESCHNER, GUNSMITH.

Has removed to the Store room, known as No. 5, Bush's Arcade, Next to Zimmerman Bro's & Co., Store
A complete Stock of
REVOLVERS, GUNS, FISHING TACKLE
KEYS, AMMUNITION,
BASE BALLS, BATS, and general SPORTING GOODS, just opening out

Guns made to order, and repaired and warranted. aug11'69-1y.

WM S. TRIPPLE.
MERCHANT TAILOR.

Felty's Building, Opposite Bush's Arcade,
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Having just received, from Philadelphia, a large stock of Broad Cloth, Cassimers, and an extensive variety of Spring and Summer Goods, I am prepared to furnish my friends and customers, the very best at the most reasonable prices.

My thanks are due those who have patronized me for many years, and a cordial invitation is hereby extended the public generally, to call and examine my Goods and Prices before purchasing elsewhere. I am also prepared, at all times, to make up Goods furnished by customers. All suits warranted to fit.

my12'69-1y W. S. TRIPPLE.

A SCHOOL IN THE MOUNTAINS.
AT BELLEFONTE, PA.
For 30 Boarding Boys.
Terms $300. per year.
House thoroughly carpeted.
Heated, and lighted with gas.
Rooms furnished for two pupils.
Each. Gymnasium convenient.
Tried and capable teachers in all the department. Parents wishing to send
THEIR SONS WHERE THEIR WILL BE
No necessity for change
TILL THEIR EDUCATION IS COMPLETED, are invited to visit this institution
Session re-opens Jan 10-1870.
Address, Rev. J. P. HUGHES,
jy5'70-tf. Principal.

GEORGE BLYMYER.....ANDREW BLYMYER
JACOB C. BLYMYER.....JOS. P. BLYMYER.

MILROY WAREHOUSE.
GEORGE BLYMYER & SON'S,

having taken possession of the Warehouse at MILROY, MIFFLIN COUNTY, PENN., beg leave to announce to the citizens of Centre county that they are prepared to buy

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN
AT THE
HIGHEST MARKET PRICES.
SALT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
COAL AND PLASTER ALWAYS ON hand. Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of the same.

jy14'69.tf.

JAMES H. RANKIN. S. N. IRWIN
Attorney-at-Law.

RANKIN & IRWIN,
REAL ESTATE
AND
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS

No. 3, Armory Building, Bellefonte, Pa.

Represent the following Companies:

	CAPITAL STOCK
Ætna Fire, Hartford Conn,	$3,502,880.19
Home Fire, New York,	2,000,000
Putnam Fire, Connecticut,	500,000
Guardian Fire and Marine, Phil'a,	500,000
Wyoming Fire, Wilkesbarre, capital and surplus,	170,000
Lancaster city and county, Lancaster, Penn'a,	200,000

ÆTNA LIFE.

Assets over,	$10,000,000
Annual Income,	5,000,000
Surplus,	2,000,000
Losses paid in 1868,	Three-Fourths of a Million Dollars.
Dividends over,	One-Half of a Million Dollars.

Life Insurance on all plans.

mar22'69.1y.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office on High St. ja6'69-1y.

JAMES H. RANKIN, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Armory Building, 2nd floor. v2n1-1y.

THOMAL R. HAYES, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office over *Watchman* office. Residence at the Bush House.

H. C. HUMES, *Pres't.* J. P. HARRIS, *Cash'r.*
FIRST NATIONAL BANK Of Bellefonte. Allegheny St., Bellefonte Pa. ja5'70.

H. N. M'ALLISTER. JAMES A. BEAVER.
M'ALLISTER & BEAVER, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte Penn'a: ja5'70.1y,

EDMUND BLANCHARD. EVAN M. BLANCHARD.
E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny St., Bellefonte, Pa. ja5'70.1y.

W. W. BROWN, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Penn'a., will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. ja5'70.1y.

DR. L. M. HOLLOWAY—offers his professional services to the citizens of Nittanny and Bald Eagel valleys, office opposite the hotel in Jacksonville Pa. n2v20-6m.

W. J. KEALSH, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa., will attend faithfully to all business entrusted to his care. Deeds, Bonds, &c, executed in the best style. mar10'69-3m.

URIAH STOVER, Licensed Autioneer, will attend to all sales entrusted to his care. Charges reasonable. Address, Uriah Stover, Houserville, Centre Co., Pa. ja6'69.6m.

AUGUSTUS HIBLER M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office at his residence near the Quaker Meeting House. Will attend to all business in his profession at all times and at all hours. je16'69-1y.

GEORGE F. HARRIS, M. D., Physician and Surgeon; Pension Surgeon for Centre county, will attend promptly to all professional calls. Office on High St., North Side. ja26'70.1y.

WM. H. ARMSTRONG.....SAMUEL LINN.
ARMSTRONG & LINN, Attorneys-at Law, Williamsport, Pa., will attend, promptly, to all business entrusted to their care. jy14'69-1y.

JAS. H. DOBBINS, Physician and Surgeon. Office up-stairs in J. H. McClure's new Building, Bishop St., Bellefonte, Pa. Will attend to all business in his profession, faithfully at all times, and all hours. ja12'70.y.

DR. R. D. TIPPLE, Homepathic Physician and Surgeon, continues to practice his profession as heretofore, and expects to in the future notwithstanding. Office in First National Bank Building, Bellefonte, Pa. sept.22'69-1y.

D. G. BUSH. GEO. M. YOCUM.
BUSH & YOCUM, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa., will attend to all business entrusted to them, with promptness.—Office on Northeast Corner of the Diamond, in Mrs. Irvin's stone building. ja12'70.y.

WILSON & HUTCHISON, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections, all other and legal business in Centre and the adjoining Counties, promptly attended to. Office in Blanchard's Law building, Allegheny street. ja5'70.

WM. H. BLAIR. H. Y. STITZER.
BLAIR & STITZER, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Can be consulted in both the English and German languages.—Office on the Diamond, next door to Garman's Hotel. feb9'70.1y.

CENTRE CO. BANKING COMPANY.—Receive Deposits and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons.
HENRY BROCKERHOFF, *President.*
J. D. SHUGERT, *Cashier.* ja12'70y.

GEO. L. POTTER, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, offers his professional services to the citizens of Bellefonte and vicinity. Office removed to house formerly occupied by Mrs. Livingston, on Spring st, two doors South of Presbyterian church. mar16'70-1y.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at law Collection promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged deeds, mortgages, &c. Office opposite the Court House, near the old jail. Oct27'69-3m.

ED. H. KINSLOE, General Insurance and Real Estate Agent. Office on Allegheny street, over Crotzam & Son's Boot & Shoe Store, Bellefonte, Pa.

Policies issued in reliable Life and Fire Insurance Companies.

General Agents for Centre county of the Great Western Mutual Life and reliable Fire Insurance Company. Dec8'69-1y.

S. BELFORD, D. D. S., Practical Dentist; office in Armory Building, over Irwin & Wilson's Hardware Store, Allegheny St. Dr. B. is a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Bellefonte and vicinity.—Can be found at his residence except during the last week of each month. apr14'69-1y.

G. E. CHANDLER, M. D., Homœpathic Physician and Surgeon, Bellefonte, Penn'a. Office—2nd floor, over Harper & Bro's Store. Residence at the office.

References.—Hon. C. A. Mayer, Pres. judge of Lock Haven, Jas. A. Mackey, Pres. First National Bank, J. V. V. Whaley, of the Clinton Democrat, E. D. Macky, Teller First National Bank. Sept. 15,'69–tf.

J. W. RHONE, DENTIST, Boalsburg Centre Co., Pa., most respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to execute any description of work in his profession. Satisfaction rendered, and rates as moderate as may be expected. Will be found in his office during the week, commencing on the first Monday of each month, and at such other times as may be agreed upon. ja12'70.1y.

INSURANCE—LIFE & FIRE.—Joseph A. Rankin of this Borough, insures property for the following Stock and Mutual companies, viz: Lycoming Mutual, York Company, Pa., Insurance of North America, Enterprise, and Girard of Phila., Pa., Home, of New Haven, and any *other* reliable company desired. Also, Provident Life Company of Phil'a, and other good Life Companies. ja5'70.1y.

J. D. WINGATE D. D. S., Dentist, Office corner of Spring, and High, st., Bellefonte Pa.—Thankful for past favors, would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. Has the right for Centre County to use Dr. S. Stuch's patented improvement putting up dental plates. That this is an improvement we have the written testimony of many of the best and most talented Physician in the United States. Office rights for sale. ja5'70-1y.

J. F. HOLAHAN, Physician and Surgeon, having removed from Emporium, Cameron county, has located in Milesburg, Centre county, Pa., where he will faithfully attend to all business entrusted to him in his Profession. Office in his residence on Main St., where he can always be seen unless professionally engaged. In his absence from home, orders may be left at the store of Thos. Holahan. mar9'70-1y.

ABSOLUTE Divorces legally obtained in New-York, Indiana, Illinois and other States, for persons from any State or Country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. Business established fifteen years. Address
M. HOUSE, Atto ey,
No. 78 Nassau St., New York City.
v2n12-3m.

JOHN H. ORVIS. CYRUS T. ALEXANDER.
ORVIS & ALEXANDER, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Conrad House, Allegheny St.

J. P. GEPHART,
WITH
ORVIS & ALEXANDER,
attends to collections and practice in the Orphans Court. ja 5'70 1y

Select Poetry.

TEACH ME TO FORGET.

"Oh! ask me not to sing the songs
I sang in former years.
I could not sing those songs to-day,
Except through falling tears.
In calmer hours their tones may dwell
Within my memory yet;
But, Oh! to-day my heart is sad,
And fain would I forget.

You tell me to forget the past,
And all its wrongs forgive;
And never shall a thought unkind
Within my memory live,
But still the thought of happier years
Will linger with me yet;
'Tis easy to forgive the past,
But not so to forget.

'Tis vain to think of former days
We now can know no more,
Or seek again the happy hours
We passed in days of yore.
The years that dimmed my eyes with tears
Will linger with me yet;
As thou hast caused those tears to flow,
Now teach me to forget.

Choice Miscellany.

TWO SCHEMES THWARTED.

BY KARL DEURY.

"And so you are going to New York, Oscar?"

My brother-in-law, Cyril Pomeroy, asked the question. We were alone together in the great, old-fashioned sitting room at Oaklands, just as the twilight of a windy December afternoon was beginning to flood the apartment in slowly-deepening shadow.

"Yes," I answered, carelessly. "Has Eleanor told you of my intention, Cyril? I believe I mentioned it to her yesterday."

"She spoke of it," was the reply, "and it rather surprised me. You are so fond of leading a solitary existence here in this gloomy old house—so unlike myself, Oscar, who am perpetually making flying visits to town—that I could scarcely credit the information about your leaving us, even for a day or two."

My brother-in-law's words annoyed me, and annoyance kept me silent for several moments after he had uttered them. Cyril Pomeroy's "flying visits to town" were a few of the many features of his languid, nonchalant indolence; and the cool effrontery which he had exhibited during the past year, usurping, so to speak, a place in my household, was thoroughly distasteful to my sense of legal proprietorship at Oaklands. Eleanor Pomeroy, his wife, and my own half-sister, I was by no means unwilling to offer the comforts of a home. It is true that little affection had ever existed between us, her character being of a worldly, flippant sort, and our pursuits in life differing widely; but then, on the other hand, the fact of my father having totally disinherited her in his will, because of what he termed her "low marriage with a penniless adventurer," made compassion the motive for my present brotherly aid and support. With her husband, however, the case was entirely different. I had no objections to his residence at Oaklands—had no desire to be the means of separating himself and wife. In consideration, however, of his entire dependence upon my income, it had often occured to me that some effort on Cyril Pomeroy's part toward the attainment of a personal livelihood, would have materially lessened the obligations under which he now stood to me, and have banished from my own mind a rather troublesome conviction that I was being most sadly imposed upon. We have all heard the story of the beggar who rode the free horse to death. Personating, in the present instance, the ill-used animal, I was disposed to rebel against such barbarous equestrianism.

"Yes, Cyril," I remarked, presently, "I intend leaving Oaklands for perhaps the space of a week. I have become tired of the country, and wish a little metropolitan recreation."

"Do you intend staying with some friend in the city?"

"I have no friends there. For a man who has spent more than half of his life in Europe, it is hardly extraordinary that such should be the case."

"Very true," my brother-in-law answered, in a musing, absent tone. "But you have acquaintances, Oscar, of course."

"None whatever. The word acquaintance would apply to most of the people I have ever met in Europe far better, perhaps, than that ill-defined term, friend."

"By Jove, Oscar," said Cyril, with a yawn, "you are the most out-and-out cynic it has ever been my lot to behold. Pray, may I inquire your idea of what a friend really is?"

"Somebody defines gratitude," I answered, "as a lively sense of favors to come.' I think friendship might suit an exactly similar definition."

"I believe you are about half right," said Cyril, with another of his characteristic yawns; "but don't you think," he added, "that past favors now and then produce something permanent in the way of gratitude and friendship?"

"Possibly," I said, not caring to hold an ethical discussion with a man of Cyril Pomeroy's frivolous temperament.—Then, as a recollection suddenly crossed my mind, I continued, with more earnestness: "There is one man in the world whom I firmly believe to be my friend—that is, I believe him to be sincerely grateful for an act of kindness formerly rendered, and that man I have never seen."

Cyril looked at me with an expression of astonishment.

"Never seen!" he repeated.

"No, we met in darkness, and so separated," replied, with a laugh. If you want the story, Cyril, here it is in a nutshell:

"Several years ago, while I happened to be travelling by night, *a la diligence*, from Lausanne to Guerdon—both, as you are aware, perhaps, being places much affected by Swiss tourists—our conveyance accosted, at the outskirts of the latter town, a second diligence bound upon precisely the opposite route. It had passed, however, and the driver having descended from his seat, was arguing violently in the most execrable French, with some one inside. As we had also halted, to learn the cause of the disturbance, I was able to listen attentively for a few minutes, during which time the subject of the vehement discussion gradually made itself clear.

"A passenger, having forgotten his pocket-book, was desirous of having the driver return to the hotel in Guerdon, where he had been so unfortunate as to leave it. This the driver refused to do, as the distance back to the hotel would cause no slight delay. To which the passenger—he was doubtless the only one in the vehicle—firmly replied that he would be unable to pay his fare unless the return was made, at the same time refusing to alight from the diligence, as it was a matter of great importance to him to be in Lausanne at certain hour on the following morning. Whereupon, the driver, who was, at best, a luberly, ill-natured boor, became furious and impertinent.

"To settle the quarrel, I jumped from my vehicle, and approached that in which the stranger (whose accent, by-the-way, suggested his being an American) was seated. The night was intensely dark, so that when I addressed to him a few explanatory words, and then passed a handful of Swiss coins through the window of the diligence, neither was able to catch a glimpse of the other's face. The voice with which he thanked me, however, was one in which the deepest gratitude was unmistakably evident. I have a vivid recollection of his last words, a moment before I returned to my own diligence.

"I am journeying to Lausanne," he said, "on a matter of life and death.—Whoever you are, stranger, may God bless you!"

"That is the story, Cyril," I continued, "and somehow I believe the man who spoke those words at parting to be genuinely my sincere friend, though, in the course of all human probability, we shall never again meet!"

Just as I finished speaking, a servant entered to announce dinner—we dined late at Oaklands—and so further conversation between Cyril and myself was interrupted.

Rather late that evening, while I sat reading in the library, my sister Eleanor joined me, contrary to her usual custom, in the same apartment. There had never been positive coldness between Mrs. Pomeroy and myself, a sort of mutual agreement not to disagree always showing itself in our behavior, each towards each. Personally, my sister was a rather handsome woman, tall, well-moulded and of the brunette type; her face, however, had a severity of out line not altogether pleasing—or, so the calm regularity of its features often impressed me.

To-night Eleanor's manner differed greatly from its usual quiet politeness. Indeed, a sort of affectionate warmth seemed to diffuse itself through her tones, as she said, earnestly:

"I am glad you intend going to town for a few days, Oscar. You certainly need the change. A little holiday from those dreadful philosophical books you are so fond of reading will, I am sure, benefit you immensely. I was saying to Cyril, only a short time ago, I sincerely wished you would regard the suggestions I have lately been making about this same trip which you now meditate, brother. They were very timid suggestions," she added, with a smile, "but I flatter myself you have understood them."

I was on the point of saying a word or two with regard to the suddenness of my sister's real or assumed interest in my own affairs, but checked the impulse, and merely answered:

"I have noticed a slight anxiety on your part, Eleanor, for me to vary these lonely habits of mine with a little city gaiety."

"Will you certainly start to-morrow?" she asked.

"Certainly," I replied.

And a few more words followed, and then Eleanor rose to leave the library. Pausing on the threshold, however she asked:

"And about Dr. Pomeroy, Oscar—Cyril's brother, I mean. You will pay him a visit this time, won't you? You recollect how earnestly I asked you to do so when you last went to town?"

"Yes, Eleanor," I said, "and I also recollect how I refused to grant your wish. I never could precisely understand your eagerness to have me visit Dr. Pomeroy, knowing as you do my disinclination toward making new acquaintances."

My gaze was fixed rather keenly on Eleanor's face while I spoke these words and without directly returning it, she hastily answered:

"Both Cyril's and my own reason for urging you to visit the doctor was simply because we felt assured that you would like him. He is a man of culture and education, has spent several years in European travel and converses brilliantly and fluently on almost every topic. He has heard Cyril and myself speak of you Oscar, and has more than once requested an introduction."

"Very well," I said, after a moment's hesitation, "to please your caprice, Eleanor, I will pay a call upon this entertaining gentleman. Ask Cyril, by-the-way, to give me an introductory to him before I leave."

On the following morning the note was handed to me by my brother-in-law. My consent to visit Dr. Pomeroy had evidently gratified both himself and wife though their singular interest in the matter was not a little puzzling and mysterious.

On the fourth day after my arrival in New York, I left the hotel at which I was staying, and entered a carriage for the purpose of being driven to the residence of Cyril's brother one situated at quite a distance from the city proper, and in the suburban settlement, if I may so term it, of Manhattanville. The drive was a long and rather tedious one, and at length terminated before a large and imposing house built of granite, and situated in a lonely portion of the road which it faced.

Knowing that Doctor Pomeroy was the proprietor of what Cyril had called a private sanitorium, or refuge for invalids, I was still a little surprised at the spacious building of which I now found him occupant. Being ushered into a handsomely-furnished drawing-room, by the respectable-looking manservant, who answered my summons at the door, I had to wait but a few minutes for the Doctor to make his appearance. I had sent to him by the servant in place of a card, Cyril's letter of introduction, and he entered with its broken envelope in his hand, smiling cordially, the very picture of a genial and gentlemanly host.

I found little resemblance between Doctor Pomeroy and his brother at Oaklands, in either a physical or a mental sense. His manners had none of Cyril's languor, being briskly vivacious, and at the same time easy and polished. The beginning of our conversation was unattended by those disagreeable awkward pauses, which so frequently occur between strangers. Doctor Pomeroy, before I was aware of the fact, had drawn me from the niche of my customary reserve, so to speak, and was listening with attention, while I freely discussed the subject of my late extensive travels in Europe. We spoke principally of Switzerland, a topic on which I found the Doctor no less of an enthusiast than myself. His questions concerning the especial portions of Switzerland which I had visited in my tour through that most charming of countries, were, I notice, both frequently and earnestly asked. I recollect when our talk touched upon Guerdon, narrating the little incident of befriending the stranger in the diligence, a story which the reader has already heard. At its conclusion I rose to go, feeling that my two hours in Doctor Pomeroy's society had been most agreeably spent.

"I am going to request a favor of you," the Doctor remarked, however, politely motioning me to resume my seat: "I wish to write a few lines to my brother Cyril, and shall ask you, please, to be the bearer of them. I shall not detain you long," he added, approaching a small writing table, in one corner of the apartment. "In the meanwhile, let me furnish you with a book of Swiss prints, which I am sure will pleasantly occupy your few moments of waiting."

While speaking, the Doctor touched a hand bell on the writing-table before him. The instrument gave forth a clear, sharp, metallic sound, and almost instantaneously its summons was answered by the quick opening of a door at the further end of the room.

Two burly, hard-featured men had entered, stalwart fellows, of as powerful-looking frames as I ever remember to have seen.

Glancing at the Doctor, I saw that his face had grown suddenly of a quite unnatural pallor; raising his hand with a quick, imperative gesture, and making several rapid steps in the direction of the two men, he spoke with stern, decisive emphasis:

"No, no—not you! Retire immediately—stay, Andrew; you may tell William to bring the book of Swiss prints from my library-table."

The Doctor then turned toward me with a smiling face, and seeming to ignore the expression of amazement I exhibited, said courteously:

"You will, I trust, excuse me for a few minutes, Mr. Gwyne, while I write to Cyril."

With these words he hastily seated himself, and the servant, William—the man who had shown me into the present apartment—soon entered with the required volume.

The prints were of so interesting a character that I quite forgot all surprise at my host's singular behavior, and became presently absorbed in their examination. A longer time was, perhaps, thus occupied than I was then in a condition of mind to notice. The Doctor's voice at length aroused me. He was standing now close at my side.

"I am glad, Mr.

THE REPUBLICAN.

R. B. BARGER,.....PROPRIETOR.
W. W. BROWN,.....EDITOR.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance.

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

Wednesday Morning, June 8, 1870.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

The Bellefonte REPUBLICAN and the "American Agriculturist."

We are now prepared to offer the people of Centre county, a Great Bargain for the coming year. It is this: To every subscriber who will send us $3.00 in advance, we will send the

BELLEFONTE "REPUBLICAN,"

and the

'AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,'

for one year. Of the REPUBLICAN we need not speak at present.

The *American Agriculturist* is a work that no farmer nor housekeeper should be without. As a farm-journal we think it has no superior in the world—certainly none in the United States. It is issued monthly, and the subscription price is $1.50 per annum. By clubing with the REPUBLICAN you save fifty cents, and secure more good reading matter than you can obtain in any other way for the same money.

We hope the reading public will avail themselves of this very liberal offer.

MATERIAL FOR SALE!

Having purchased the "Bellefonte National" Printing office, for the purpose of consolidating with the BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN, we now offer for sale a complete out-fit for a country newspaper office, including one Liberty Job Press, Stands, Cases, Stones, &c., &c., all of which we will sell at remarkably low prices, for cash or good paper.

We ask it as a special favor that our contemporaries make a note of this or copy it to ue time.

R. B. BARGER,
Propietor Bellefonte Republican.

v2n11-1y.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1870.

We have been, for the last six months, as our readers all know, earnestly imploring Congress to do something for the people—something on the subject of *Protection to American Labor*, and something to ease up the tightness of the *financial* interests of the country.—We know that people sometimes expect too much of their servants—their rulers, and we also know that nine-tenths of all the trouble which at present exists in our country, both commercially and financially, are the legitimate results growing out of the late Democratic-copperhead-slaveholder's rebellion. We also know that the people will never trust this copperhead-anti-war-party; will never consent to again place it in power in the United States; but it is hard, at the same time, to have the honest, loyal Republican element of the country mistrust their leaders. Do they do this, to any extent, we are asked? We answers, how, under the circumstances, could they do otherwise? Will the loyal masses go over to the Democratic-copperhead party, and act with it, in order to remedy the evil? We answer, no; emphatically, no! And millions of the sturdy sons of toil say Amen! to our answer. Trust the Democrats! how can we? If we had listened to them during the continuance of the rebellion, what would have become of the country? If we had listened to them, what would have become of our finances? If we had heeded their teaching—their anti-war, treasonable doctrines, what would have become of the Constitution of the United States, and our individual liberty under the same? Trust them, no; the people will never do it! But, is this any reason why our leaders should abuse the confidence of the people?

The New York *Times*, of June 1st., in speaking on this same subject, admits that Congress has blundered—condemns its inactivity, and says the election in Oregon (June 6th) will open the campaign of 1870 by the election of a State ticket, and a member of Congress. The Delaware and Kentucky elections will follow in August; those of Maine, Vermont and California in September, and the rest of the State elections will take place in October and November. The *Times* then goes on to say that it may safely be asserted that upon the result of those elections will depend the success of the Republican policy, and that the future destiny of the party, not only in 1872, but for many years to come, will be largely affected. The entire lower branch of the Forty-second Congress is to be chosen, and, subsequently, twenty-one United States Senators are to be elected by the Legislatures of the several States.

These facts invest the political action which may be taken during the next six months, with an importance which cannot be over-estimated, and which it behooves the leaders of the Republican party to appreciate.

We have repeatedly felt called upon to admonish the party of the dangers which lie in its path, and to urge it to prepare to deal with them. Month after month of apathy and inaction has passed, and we now find ourselves upon the threshold of the grand campaign without preparation, without recognized leaders, and without any settled affirmative policy. It would be difficult to recall a parallel to this suicidal course in the history of any party, and the only consolation we can derive from the situation is the very poor one that our Democratic opponents are much more disorganized than ourselves.

Recognizing the opportunity, however, the Democratic leaders are diligently at work preparing to take advantage of it. In all the Southern States the party is quietly being re-organized and disciplined; conventions are being held, and the Press is actively at work. The same movement is observable in most of the Northern States. In Connecticut, New York, and Ohio, especially, has the party been active; and it is safe to anticipate that as the several elections take place, the party will be roused to a desperate effort to retrieve their fallen fortunes in every part of the country.

Meanwhile, what is the Republican party doing to intrench itself against the coming assault? Almost nothing. Congress seems to be unconscious of the impending danger, or, if it is conscious, it is strangely indifferent to it. The controlling necessity of the hour is action. We must have a policy, and such a policy as will satisfy the great mass of the party, and nationalize it. This cannot be accomplished until the last vestige of the reconstruction business is finally disposed of by Congress, and every State is fully restored to its normal Federal relations. It seems amazing that the Republican leaders in Congress do not recognize this fact, and make an end of all necessary work in that direction, before we enter the impending political campaign. They have dallied too long with other work which they have taken in hand, and have thereby embarrassed and damaged the party all over the country. The Currency, Tariff, Tax and Funding bills should have been disposed of long ago, one way or the other. Almost any method of disposing of them would be better than this interminable delay. A mistake would not injure us so much as the exasperation which is sure to arise, if Congress does not do what it can to atone for past loss of time.

It is not yet too late to retrieve the error which has been committed. Congress can still clear its calendar of the most important business before the campaign becomes active. The Oregon canvass is comparatively unimportant, and no very decided political adjustment will be made before the 1st of July.—Meanwhile, a great deal can be done, and the results of the campaign of 1870 may yet be controlled. But no more time should be lost, and we appeal to our friends in Congress to appreciate the situation, and act accordingly. The political complexion of the next Congress depends upon it, and behind that the result of the Presidential canvass of 1872.

There is much truth in the *Times'* article, and its suggestions are wise; but it shows signs of timidity never excusable in either a great military or political leader. Suppose it be true that the great Republican party has made a mistake; suppose, for the sake of the argument, it has spent too much time upon the reconstruction measures of the Government, to the neglect of what appeared to be the more pressing demands of the times, will the people censure or forsake a faithful, liberty-loving, labor-protecting party for one or two mistakes, and act with and vote for a party which has been guilty, not only of a thousand wicked mistakes, but which actually did combine all its power and influence with the slave-holding rebels to destroy the Government, and the rights and liberties of the people? We say they will not.—And we ask the *Times* to trust the loyal masses of the United States; but, at the same time, we implore Congress to arouse to action, and legislate for the people.

WHAT WE DID, WHAT WE WANT, AND WHAT WE WILL DO.

"God of Peace, whose spirit fills,
All the echoes of our hills—
All the murmurs of our rills,
Now the storm is o'er;
O, let freemen be our sons,
And let future WASHINGTONS,
Rise to lead their valient ones
Till there's war no more."

Peace! yes, sweet peace. Who does not like peace? How truthfully, as well as beautifully, it has been said that "The goodness of the heart is shown in deeds of peacefulness and kindness.—Hand and heart are one thing with the good, as thou should'st be. Do my words trouble thee? then treasure them. Pain, overgot, gives peace, as death doth Heaven: All things that speak of Heaven, speak of peace." Who does not love peace? Peace in our family relations. Peace with our neighbors. Peace with our friends; but, especially, peace in our political organization. We love peace. It becomes greatness best. Calm power guides with a more imperious stateliness than all the swords of violence can do. It was for the sake of peace that we did what we have done.—

It was for the sake of peace that we purchased the *National* printing establishment. It was not because we needed it; we did not. The REPUBLICAN had gained favor with the people, and had become a paying institution. Our list had increased until we numbered upon our subscription book 1800 good and true men; honest, sturdy sons of toil who, next to God and the church, cling to their blood-bought Republican principles.

We did not, therefore, need the *National*; but we purchased it for the sake of peace; peace and harmony in our organization; peace and victory in the good old county of Centre. We purchased the *National* because the stockholders of that paper wanted peace, and peace, they thought, and so did we, was impossible with two Republican papers published in the same town or county. They said two papers must, necessarily, beget strife, create factions, and, finally, work ruin and disaster to the organization.—So we said, and so we believed; and, therefore, when they offered to sell, we agreed to purchase. To purchase for the sake of the party—for the sake of peace. This is what we did. We took them at their word, and we took the *National* office; now shall we have peace? Shall we have harmony in our ranks? Shall we mutually agree to obliterate all cliques and factions, if cliques and factions did exist amongst us, and work, shoulder-to-shoulder, hand-to-hand and heart-to-heart, as honest, faithful, earnest men, for the redemption of our glorious old county from Democratic misrule, burdensome taxation and miserable, heartless Court House Rings. For this purpose, and with this hope, we purchased the *National*, and we know that every honest farmer, mechanic and laboring man in the county, who believes in the liberty-loving principles of the Republican, party will be glad that we did so; glad that we are to have but one paper, one people's organ in centre county.

WHAT WE WANT.

Having, for the sake of peace, purchased the *National*, and thus increased our expenses and responsibilities, as well as our facilities for printing a first-class paper, and for doing all kinds of job-work—for usefulness, both in the county and State, we want the Republicans of Centre county to support us.

We have enlarged the REPUBLICAN so as to give our readers the largest possible amount of reading matter for their money, and now, in return for our desire to please—for our enterprise, we want the true and tried Republicans of Centre to sustain us faithfully, manfully and with a determination which will strike terror into the ranks of our, and the peoples' enemies, and which will give them to understand that the REPUBLICAN is a fixed fact, and that the day for *small things*—factions and cliques—have passed away forever.

We want every merchant in town or country, who believes in the principles of our party—who believes that the great Republican party was, and is the party, under God, which saved the nation's life, the Constitution and the "Old Flag, 'to show their faith by their works, and come up to our help by advertising their business in the columns of the REPUBLICAN. We want this because we know that it will work to your benefit as well as ours. We want it because we believe it will repay you more than *five hundred per cent.* on your investment. We want it because it is as much your duty to your country to sustain the organ of your party as it is your duty to your God and your family that you sustain the church.

We want every professional man in the county to insert his professional card in our columns, and thus let the outside world know that you are alive—that you understand your business, and that you mean business.

We want every Republican in the county to make up his mind fully and freely, that he will sustain his party organ—his county paper first, and in preference to foreign or city papers.

We want you, one and all, to determine that the REPUBLICAN shall be sustained as well, if not better than the *Democratic Watchman*, that free trade, treason-preaching, vulgar sheet.

We want the politicians, the men who aspire to fill the places of honor and trust, to work for our principles, for our paper, for our success, and the success of the party, and thus secure their own. It has been well said that "heaven helps those who help themselves." So do we; so does everybody. The principle is Divine, and therefore a good one.

We want to print a good paper, and we intend to do it; but we want to be sustained. We know that we will be sustained. We always had faith in the people, and being of the people—one of their number—we have no reason to change our mind, or doubt them now.—If the people will all sustain us as above indicated, and as it is the bounden duty of all who desire the success of our principles and Republican government to do, we must succeed. We will now tell you what

WE WILL DO.

We will print you the best, livest and most vigorous, as well as the most reliable and truthful paper ever published in Centre county. We will print you a paper of which, as a native of the county, you need not be ashamed—a paper of which, as a Republican, you can be proud, and a paper which your little boys and girls, your wives and daughters can read without blushing.

We shall not bring it down to the standerd of the *Democratic Watchman* or Centre Hall *Reporter*, nor resort to low personalities or vulgar abuse unless in self defence, and if we are compelled to come down to this—to lower our standard, may God have mercy upon those who may earn for themselves the castigation, for we shall show no mercy.

FREE TRADE JOURNALISM.

That papers supported by farmers and laboring men, and published in their midst, should take sides with the merchants of the great cities, and of foreign manufacturers and laborers, is to every friend of our country, a most distressing and humiliating fact. There is such an amount of foreign voters thrown into the Democratic party, that it seems to have lost all patriotism and love of country. This is not the fault of the native element of the party, but of the leaders who, owning the Democratic papers, debauch the mass of their voters, by misleading and using them for the purpose of getting office. We print an answer to the *Genius of Liberty*, and we would ask how such papers as this dare print partizan speeches of such men as Congressman Marshall of Illinois, telling that high tariff on iron tends to increase the burden of the farmers, by increasing the prices of hoes, harrows, plows, &c., &c., and depresses the price of wheat, corn, beef and the produce of the farm. We have now the highest duties on iron ever levied in this country. When did the farmers do so well as since the passage of the present tariff law? The city people are groaning and whining at the high price of beef, pork and bacon.—They would not have to pay as high for wheat and flour, but our ports are open to the cheap wheat and flour of the eastern continent. The war of 1812 was an absolutely prohibitory tariff—our ports were in a safe blockade. When, consequently, ten or fifteen furnaces and forges were in full operation in this country, and were making and selling iron at double its former prices, did our farmers or laboring men lose by it?—There was never before, or since, such a demand for labor, or such prices paid the laborer, and never was the produce of the farmer half so high, or in such demand. When Nathaniel Mitchell, we believe in the same county where this sheet is published, and well known to all the old inhabitants of the county, started a manufactory of scythes, sickles and shovels, and got for them twice the price paid before the war for British scythes, shovels, &c., did the farmer suffer by the additional cost? He was more than compensated in the increased demand and price paid him for his produce. Families were being clothed by domestic goods made in the family.—When cotton goods, now selling at from 10 to 12 cents per yard, was worth 50 cents, did the farmer suffer by it? If they paid high prices, they got high prices. If they paid out that money, it was paid to their neighbors, or went into general circulation among them. The war operated like a great dike that kept our money within. Never was the country as prosperous; never was money so plenty; never did all classes grow rich so fast. But peace broke down the barrier. Foreign goods poured in—money flowed out in proportion as various kinds of industry were undermined by foreign goods at low prices. The money before paid out among us, went to Europe.—People were discharged from the furnaces, forges and workshops. The farmer lost his home market—sent abroad, it was eaten up by charges. It fell to less than its former prices. Hands discharged from the stopped manufactories, as an only resource had to go to farming—all were producers—few consumers. Foreign nations, city merchants, importers clutched all men's earnings. They had you at their mercy, and now they labor with satanic energy, and falsehood, and money, to subject you, as they did at the end of the war of 1812. At the end of the war of 1861-65 they are down upon you as they were in 1816-17. The rascals who would swindle and cheat you ought to have their ears nailed to the pillory. For crimes infinitesimally small, compared with these now attempted to be forced on the common people, hundreds of convicts are suffering in penitentiaries. The greatest criminal of any age or country, is he who sacrifices the liberties or hardens the fate of the poor and the laboring people. Are these latter determined to be martyrs at the instigation of their betrayers? It involves the question of the capacity of common people to take care of their own liberty and prosperity. We shall see, shortly, the question decided.

McFarland, the murderer, is being lionized in Cincinnati. He registered himself as D. Mack, and it took the curiosity seekers several days to find him out.

We have room for a few more names on our subscription list—good ones.

TRADES' UNION TYRANNY.

Our friends and readers everywhere, will bear witness that we have, from first to last, been *friends to the true interests of labor*. We have never, indeed, encouraged the spirit that would lead to a deadly conflict between capital and labor, because common sense teaches us that such a result would be utterly destructive of the best interests of society, and, therefore, would utterly fail to accomplish the end proposed. But we have devoted much space, for years, to an exposition of the true relations of the question, and in suggesting means of steady reform. The contest now begins to assume a shape, in some parts of the world, that gives genuine philanthropists grave cause for alarm. In England, for instance, the trades' unions have assumed the offensive, in a manner both daring and tyranical. They begin openly to assail not only the liberty, but the very lives of those who resist their demands, or even seemingly interfere with their monopoly of business.

The most glaring instance of this many-headed despotism occurs in the conduct of the Brickmakers' Unions in and around Manchester, England. The circumstance has been noticed quite extensively by the foreign press, and to a slight degree by papers in America; but it is of a nature to call for universal publication as a warning of the deadly perils that follow the abuse of organizations originally intended for good. A Manchester inventive genius introduced a brick-making machine about a twelve-month since, and has, in consequence, been persecuted almost from off the face of the earth. He has been threatened with death in a hundred ways, and everybody who aids or countenances him is included in the denunciation. People who live next door are advised to remove; his servants are frightened off, and several attempts have been made to fire, or blow up his residence. He dare not let any one know where he is going to sleep each night, and he has to take a different coach or cab every time that he drives out. When it is remembered that the bricklayers of England number 900,000 men, of whom one-third belong to Trade's Unions, this statement will not seem so improbable. Moreover, the building trade has no home or foreign competition to contend against, and hence has the field entirely to itself.

Now, let any man, in his senses, contemplate a tyranny like this, in any country; but, more especially, in one styling itself free! It would go hard with Americans, indeed, before they would endure it, and how it can be fastened on the necks of the sturdy English race, is a problem which only the long habit of penury and abject toil can explain. If submitted to in one thing, it may extend to all, and that universal seizure of all rights completed, the very name of personal liberty would totally vanish. Under this system, the initiative, the genious, the impulse of any one man would be utterly overborne and swamped, and a state of dead-lock and stagnation, so far as scientific and mechanical progress are concerned, brought about that would soon make all the gifted minds in existence sigh for the milder sway of the very despotisms that they now attack.

The signal of alarm against this terrible danger has not been given one moment too soon; and, so far from labor being threatened by capital in the countries where the Trades' Unions have manifested this vindictive spirit, it is capital which the latter are likely to throttle and bury in one grave with public liberty and happiness.

"I'M THE GREAT GOLIAH."

Of all things in the world, said a speculative Philosopher, I should the least expect science in a pig, though the swinish multitude are not without good qualities, or semblance of those, by propensitive instincts; but attack one of them in a gang, and the bristles of all are up to make battle. As to teaching a pig, however, anything like human knowledge, though not a new thing, would seem to be of little use.

Crows were taught to speak in the time of Augustus Ceasar, as we learn from the story of the cobler and his crow. These *extraordinaries* are always pleasing. If a man cannot be a Pollygloist, he may as well be a goose. It was at a time things took this turn that Balaam's Ass spoke.

There was darkness all over Europe for six or ten centuries, and little of the science of *politics* to be found with man, fish, fowl or beast. A glare of light sprung up, however, and has prevailed. While, as we now see, at Centre Hall, a twilight that the weakest eyes can endure.

The owl can see as well as the cat.—If there is less light, there is more equality of vision, and all can see the lubrications of the Ring's "Cooly," in his so-called *Reporter*, who particularly transforms himself into "Captain Bobadil," and proclaims to his toadies how he *squalled* at "Bill Brown," and placed him *horse du combat*.

This is fun for the boys; but the "Cooly," must take care, his masters are not pleased, nor satisfied with the liberty he has taken in actually *grunting* into their articles his own fustion bravadoes, and we really understand that they threaten to take off the Editorial hippins, cut off his que, return him to the stocks, and place him on short allowance, if he takes such liberties any more with the Ring's manuscripts, or *Watchman's* orders.

In the mean time we must suffer through the columns of Cooly Fred's *Reporter*. Well, well; "where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise." We pity Fred, and truly sympathise with his readers. How can they and we survive this hot weather?

NATIONAL SUBSCRIBERS.—We this week send the REPUBLICAN to all of the *National* subscribers who did not take both papers before the consolidation.

To those who paid for the *National* in advance, we must say that, although we purchased the good-will of that office, as well as its machinery and fixtures, no arrangement has yet been made with us to fill out Mr. Gould's contracts. We expect the arrangement will yet be made. We will however, send you this number, hoping it will be continued. We will also send this paper this week to a number of our friends who hitherto have not been subscribers. We hope they will all retain it, and become subscribers, and notify us to that effect without delay.

A Boston hackman, after being directed to bring down a trunk from the third story of a residence in that city, was coolly requested to take off his boots that he might not soil the stair carpeting. He declined to do it.

MOST INTERESTING STATISTICS.

General John P. C. Shanks, now a member of Congress, from Indiana, and who served with distinction in the late war against the rebellion, delivered an address a few days ago, in Washington, in which he introduced quite a body of interesting statistics relating to the army during the war. The whole number of men embraced in the National army, at different times during the four years of the war, was 2,335,951. It will be of course understood that all these were not in the field at any one time, but that the figures are the aggregate of the enlistments of 1861-'62-'63-'64 and 1865.

Of this aggregate 83,944 were commissioned officers, including nine colored officers; 2,073,112 were enlisted white men, and 178,895 were enlisted colored men. We present these figures with the view of showing the proportion of casualties and the relative dangers of officers and men in battle; the proportionate mortality from disease and from other causes as between officers and men; and other interesting comparisons as developed by the figures given by General Shanks. And here it is proper to say that he vouches for their correctness as being "carefully compiled from the official records of the War Department, and other equally reliable sources."

First, then, it appears that of the 83,944 commissioned officers employed during the war, no less than 8931 were killed in battle—or, about one out of every twenty-one. Of the 2,073,112 enlisted white men, 38,793 were killed in battle—or, about one out of every fifty-four. Of the 178,895 enlisted colored men, 1514 were killed in battle—or, about one in one hundred and eighteen. We throw out fractions. Taking the same aggregates, we now pass to the relative mortality from wounds received in action, but who were not killed outright upon the field. Of the officers, 2069 died of wounds—or, about one out of every forty-one; of the enlisted white men, 30,887 died from wounds—or, about one out of every 67; and of the enlisted colored men, 1037 died from wounds—or, about one out of every one hundred and seventy-three. From this, it will be observed that the wounds of the officers were more fatal than those of the enlisted men, and that those of the enlisted white men were far more fatal than those of the enlisted colored men. This proportion of mortality as between officers and enlisted men is due in part to the fact that the officers are conspicuous marks for sharpshooters.

Coming now to the figures which show the relative mortality as between officers and enlisted men from disease whilst in the service, it will be observed that the proportions are entirely reversed. Of the officers, 1723 died of disease, or about one out of every 49; of the enlisted white men, 421,109 died of disease, or about one out of every 17; and of the enlisted colored men; 26,211 died of disease, or about 2 out of every 7. The disproportions here are very great, the deaths from disease among the colored enlisted men being nearly two and a half times more than among the officers; while the mortality from disease was nearly threefold greater among the white enlisted men than among their officers, who were of the same race. This is partly attributable to the greater hardships and exposures of camp life among the privates than among their officers; partly to the careless disregard of health among the "rank and file" while in camp; and partly to the same careless ways of living amongst some of the enlisted men before they entered the army at all. This last cause is shown conspicuously in the immensely greater mortality from disease in the ranks of the colored troops than among the enlisted white men. The moral of all this is, that the once popular notion, that reckless exposure to hardships, carelessness about regularity as to meals, and "getting used to living in all sorts of ways," tends "to make people hardy, so that they can stand anything," was a great popular error—how terribly fatal an error these figures show. Let us now combine the numbers of those killed outright in battle and those who died of wounds, and compare the aggregates of those *killed by "gun and sword,"* and those killed by disease. Among the officers, 6000 lost their lives from injuries received in battle, while only 1723 died from disease; among the enlisted white men, 69,680 lost their lives by battle injuries, while 421,109 died from disease, or nearly two deaths by disease, to one from battle; and among the enlisted colored men, 2551 lost their lives in battle and from wounds, while the enormous number of 26,211 died from disease, or more than ten from disease to one from battle. In view of these figures, not another word is needed to reinforce the moral above mentioned. *Preventable* disease is more destructive to human life than war.

The foregoing causes of death in the army are not all. 388 officers and 11,456 enlisted men died from "other known causes," and 1293 officers, 49,477 enlisted white men, and 4617 enlisted colored men died from "unknown causes." The aggregate deaths from all causes were: Officers 9314, or about 1 out of every 9; enlisted white men 351,722, or about 1 out of every 8½; enlisted colored men 33,379, or about 1 out of every 5½. Aggregate of deaths from *all* causes and in all ranks, 264,415.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph* asks the following question, and desires those concerned to give a satisfactory answer:

WHY IS IT?—It is rather singular that the price of butchers should continue so high when everything else is declining. The prices of grain, flour, and nearly all the chief necessaries of life have fallen, and yet meat remains very nearly as high as it was when wheat was $2 50 per bushel and flour $2 00 per barrel, and rents at a figure perfectly fearful to contemplate. The old dodge, "*gold has gone up*" can't be resorted to any more as an excuse to advance the price of any thing. It would be interesting to know by what peculiar process butchers manage to evade the effect which the decline of gold produces upon the prices of all commodities except meat. When grain has declined and the great demand for beef cattle, as during the war, has ceased, will some economist please show why butchers' meat should be kept at such high figures? All are deeply interested in this question.

A dispatch from Tar farm to the Titusville *Herald*, announces that a new well, owned by John McLaughlin & Co., was struck on the 6th inst., on the west side of the creek, opposite and a little below the railroad depot, at Tar Farm, reported at from 200 to 250 barrels daily. This is no doubt an overestimate, and the real production will be ascertained as soon as posible.

Would it not be well enough just here to ask A. R. Barlow, and others what has become of the Halsmoon Oil Co., and its prosperity? We wish every member of that Co., was worth $100,000 to day. Why is it they are not?

ARE WE FALLING BEHIND OTHER NATIONS?

Americans have become so accustomed to boasting,—and not without some show of reason, too, as everybody must admit,—that they are losing sight of the progress made by other nations. Our rapid colonization of this Continent; our establishment of an ocean-bound Republic; our gigantic and successful wars, and our rapid adaption of steam and electricity have, in former years, attracted the admiration of all our contemporaries, and one achievement—the Pacific Railroad—completed since the conclusion of our civil war, has prevented our prestige in a practical point of view from suffering a complete eclipse. But, as we look around us, we behold other countries making tremendous strides forward. Our trade in American vessels has fallen far behind that of our great rival, England; our railways, notwithstanding the famous "palace cars" that run on some of them, are decidedly inferior in construction and speed to the British or Continental roads; our only unequalled clipper ships of the famous "Baltimore" model, find their superiority disputed by Italian craft from the lately resuscitated ship-yards of Genoa and Spezzia; our iron-clads are boldly said to be surpassed by the British, the French, and the Prussians, and even in our means of city locomotion we are seen to be wofully behind.

Commencing a comparison between the greater works, where are our counterparts for the Suez Canal; the Mount Cenis Tunnel; the railroad on that same mountain, on which trains run right up very steep and winding inclined plains; the subway under the Thames; the underground railroad, of London, and the Menai tubular bridge?

In a word, we must be up and doing, for mere success in a yacht race will not suffice to heal the wounded self-esteem of the great Yankee nation, when it finds itself surpassed in those thing which we once claimed as our own peculiar specialties.

Now that the last vestiges of the war vertigo are passing away, and 1870 begins to assume the look of a grand year of reconstruction, we expect to see the Darien Ship Canal, the underground Railroad, the Pneumatic Tube system of transportation, the Brooklyn Bridge, and a dozen other new and good things that exist in the British Islands and on the European Continent, taken up and borne along to successful practice, at once.—Nothing can be done without trying, and hitherto our merchant princes and engineers have not been timid. Lord Bacon once said, "Time is the greatest of innovators," and even the few years that have slipped away while the nation was concentrating its energies on war alone, have made a new world all around us. Disagreeable as the confession may be, we have to say it we have much work to do, and quickly, if we would not be left at the tail of the race?

SOUND COUNSEL.

The veteran editor of the Germantown *Telegraph* nominated the editor of the Philadelphia *Press*, John W. Forney, for the position of Governor. Mr. Forney declines the honor in a lengthy communication, from which we extract the following sensible remarks, in relation to the general press.

If your own proud independence as a journalist did not admonish me that newspaper men in America are most powerful out of office, the fact that our avocation has none of the *esprit du crops* of other professions would be conclusive. Take the editors of the United States as a class, and is it not true that they are signally fitted for representative, administrative, and executive positions? Their very business compels them to understand government and men. They have to study the wants, the habits, the principles, the resources, and the destinies of the people. They know politics as the "the seaman knows the sea." There is hardly a country town in America, North or South, in which the local editor is not worth to the community a dozen party leaders, no matter how you consider them. And yet how rarely he is thought of! Now and then he is propitiated by a little county office, but when high honors are to be distributed some valuable lawyer or mousing incapability wins the prize, and the editor retires to his work of making public opinion for the regular * * * * * * * * *

And after all is over, I do not know a more honorable position than that of an independent editor, and I come back to my work with a zest I would not exchange for a generation in the Gubernatorial office. I have a very great desire to see the newspaper men as proud of their avocation, and as chivalric in their relations to each other, as the lawyers and the doctors. I would like to convince them that their recriminations are only so many confessions of their inferiority, and that, until they devote themselves to impersonal journalism, they can never enjoy the perfect self-respect without which no occupation can be permanently prosperous or pleasant. Let us not forget that we are forever making great men out of small material, and that, it a very little share of the space given to assaults upon men of our own profession were given to the cultivation of a good understanding in business and social affairs among ourselves, the number of nobodies in office would diminish, and the editor would no longer be disfranchised by his readiness to fly at his brother's throat, and his willingness to help inferiority into superior position.

THE sales of wheat in the New York market, for three days last week, have reached the large aggregate of 600,000 bushels—a quantity exceeding the receipts at the same time at the lake ports. The demand has been mainly for export, though, of course, the millers have been liberal buyers; and a business so largely in excess of expectations, has naturally developed some speculations. There are some unlooked-for phases to the market. Liverpool has shown great strength, because she has been getting very little wheat. The rise which took place in the New York market, in the middle of May, brought shipments hence nearly to a standstill. A demand of unusual proportions has appeared from the continent, and Liverpool is actually shipping wheat to markets whence she has been accustomed to draw supplies.—*Ex.*

MR. LINCOLN gave the following account of the reception of his Emancipation Proclamation by his Cabinet. After he had read it through, there was an ominous silence, which was broken by Mr. Chase, who said he liked all but so and so, instancing a clause; then some one else made an objection, and then another, until all had said something.—Then the President said: "Gentlemen, this reminds me of the story of the man who had been away from home, and when he was coming back, was met by one of the farm hands, who greeted him after this fashion: 'Master, the little pigs are dead, the old sow's dead, too; but I did't like to tell you all at once.'"

Cochran farm, one of the oldest producing tracts in Venango county, has settled down to a steady production of about forty barrels per day, divided up among eleven wells.

RIVALRY OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

If ever there was a time when it was more urgent than another upon the friends of American industry to bestir themselves and make extraordinary exertions to secure for it adequte protection against foreign competition, that time is now, when Great Britain is putting forth all her energies to undersell us in our own markets, and break down our manufactures in their infancy. On this subject we submit, as worthy of consideration, the sensible and striking remarks of the *North American:*

"The reduction of our debt, great as it has been, (observes that paper,) is not the only reduction of national indebtedness of the time. The British Chancellor, in his late budget, announced the liquidation of $17,000,000 of British indebtedness last year, and calculates on $10,000,000 additional the current year, with the payment of $200,000,000 of the capital of the debt in the next fifteen years, by the payment of terminable annities out of ordinary revenues. The British press comment on this exhibit as showing that the kingdom is throwing away every weight, and preparing to act against the manufactures of this country decisively, and with every attainable advantage.

"This is the complexion to which all things point. England, with skill, with labor and immense capital, is gathering her resources from every quarter, and at every cost, to make a final assault upon the manufactures of this country. It only remains to destroy our manufactures in order to remit us to the lucrative business of growing wheat, and the intellectual occupation of raising sheep, and furnishing cotton to subsist English operatives, while they transform our raw products into theis manufactured equivalents. A whole line of allies are actively skirmishing here to distract our attention, and prevent us from making the reparation that is necessary for so serious a conflict. They have opened in Congress, and have erected batteries at all points that are actively pushing forward the general plan. The London *Times* says "we have got the start of the world as a nation of producers," and it speaks truly. The British people have those rare advantages of fabrication that are the product of time, skill, capital and command of the markets. We oppose to them limitless resources that complement one another, and capacity equal to their own, in many respects, and superior in none.

"But we have not so much trained skill: we have not so much capital; we have not such low rates of interest; we have not such unity of purpose. Our abilities, broken by a protracted war and consequent taxation, and charged with a national debt inferior only to theirs; broken too, by a vacillating policy on prime questions, have just begun to rally. They have done much in founding manufactures, developing wealth, stimulating and rewarding industry, encouraging immigration, and putting us in order, at every point, for the stern rivalry sure to come.

"And now, just as we are beginning to feel ourselves in readiness for rivalry; just as our mills and forges have begun to be productive to such a degree that the cost of operating them may be reduced; just as we are clearing the last headland, it is resolved to throw aside our protection, and surrender ourselves once more to the competition that has blasted us before. French economists have said that the vital question of British supremacy depended on her ability to control the American market; the manufacturers sought to control from Laird's ship yard and the Bahamas. The reduction of her debt, parallel with our own, will enable her fabrications to remain at a very low price. Our legislature is rapidly removing every defense against her gignatic resources, and we are doing all that lies in our power to restore the day when, with endless beds of coal and iron, our railroads will be laid with British rails; when, controlling the cotton crop of the world, and having mills for its manufacture, roads for its transportation and consumers for its sale, we shall import what we have ourselves grown and pay from overcropped farms and plantations.

"It is undeniable that everything is now working to favor the British and destroy the American policy. We are working to this end as zealously as we can, and they are working quite as intelligently and as industriously. If we are reducing our debt, they are reducing their's almost as miraculously. If we are employing new discoveries of science, so are they. If labor is furnished at somewhat lower rates here, so it is there, and can be still further, as taxation is lessened. Nothing militates so strikingly against our industrial future as the current reduction of the British debt. If the policy we are pursuing is unfavorable to the increase of our domestic industries, their policy clenches our folly and aims to continue us in a subserviency as it is humiliating and weakening. The fact deserves the most serious consideration, and a national policy that is comprehensive and permanent.

CONGRESS—SCHENCK'S TRIUMPH.

The struggle on the Tariff question has finally ended in the present Congress by a glorious triumph for the Protectionists—the labor interests of the country. It furnishes another strong proof that the Republican party is truly and sincerely the people's party, and, although Congress may move slowly, yet they move exceedingly sure; and always in the right direction. The Democrats, as usual, made a very disreputable record for themselves in the House when this vote was taken.

We clip the following from the *Commercial's* special dispatches of the 7th inst:

The great struggle in the House over the tax and tariff questions was easily concluded this afternoon, without any of the noise and excitement of last week. The point for which Gen. Schenck contended all day Saturday was carried by yeas 116, nays 54, and then the first section of his tariff bill was added as an amendment to the tax bill by yeas 139, nays 43. The second section, embodying his free list, was next added by yeas 102, to nays 30, and the third and fourth sections were then added without a division. On the passage of the whole bill thus amended, the vote stood, yeas 105, nays 35, the only Republicans in the negative being Hays and Heflin, of Alabama. The Democrats and revenue reformers were anxious to have various changes made in both the first and second sections, looking to an increase in the free list, and further reduction on iron, steel and certain other articles.—The Democrats fought Schenck to the last, but the revenue reform concluded, under all the circumstances, to take the bill, and console themselves with the fact that it makes a reduction of at least forty-five millions on internal taxation, and about twenty millions in the tariff burden. The House, in the early part of the day, on motion of Ward, of New York, declared for free coal by yeas 113, nays 78, and some members wanted to put this article on Schenck's free list to-day, but it was thought advisable, on the whole, to let the matter take the usual course, on the promise that the Ways and Means Committee would bring in the free coal bill to-morrow. When it is passed, and reaches the Senate, Sherman's committee will probably incorporate coal into the general bill in that body. There will be an effort made to also include salt and hides, and possibly some other articles in the free list.

Potter Palmer, a well-known Chicago millionaire, gives notice through the public press that he will, on the 1st of July, commence the erecting of a hotel on the south-east corner of State and Monroe-sts., Chicago, which will probably be the largest in the country. It will have a frontage of 253 feet on State-st. and 252 feet on Monroe-st. It is to be eight stories high, and will contain 750 rooms. It will be in the style of the Louver Palace, built by Louis Philline, and will cost, including the ground over $2,500,000.

NEWS ITEMS.

Mr. Horace Greeley's illness has assumed a serious form, and serious apprehensions are felt for his recovery.

The twenty-third annual session of the American Institute of Homœopathy commences in Chicago Monday morning.

An eight or ten barrel well was struck on the Bolton lease, Central Petroleum's Company's tract, near Petroleum Center, recently.

The drought in Ontario, New Dominion, was partially relieved by heavy showers on Sunday, but more rain is greatly needed.

It is rumored that Secretary Fish will shortly retire from the State Department, and be succeeded by Senator Morrill, of Maine.

A new well, North Star No. 2. on the Kerr farm north of Cherry Run, is now doing twenty barrels; owned by Winan, McVeigh and Argue Brothers.

The Republican State Executive Committee, of Ohio has issued a call for a Republican State Convention, to take place on the 10th of August next.

At the dedication of the new First Congregational Church in Chicago, on Sunday, the sum of $72,000 was subscribed, nearly clearing off the church debt.

The propeller Wabash was sunk on Sunday evening in Lake Huron, by the propeller Empire State. One deckhand was lost. The Wabash was uninsured.

A British vessel was in the hands of the United States Deputy Marshal at San Francisco, pending a suit in court. The captain forced him overboard and put to sea.

The East Brady *Independent* says: As we go to press we learn that the Armstrong well is flowing at the rate of 200 barrels per day. We have since heard she is flowing 18 barrels an hour.

Last Saturday seven ships loaded with petroleum cleared from Philadelphia for Europe, taking 1,168,000 gallons. The total shipments from that port are 5,000,000 gallons in excess of the same time last year.

At Pewee, Kentucky, last Sunday, Bishop Cummins of the P. E. Church, boldly baptized, in the font, "three young ladies and one colored man." Such a wanton violation of the laws of caste was never before committed in Pewee.

Governor Senter, of Tennessee, declares that he will veto any bill which may pass the Legislature repudiating or declaring any bonds illegally issued to railroads, and declares that he never issued any bonds to railroads without first getting the opinion of the State Attorney General.

George E. Thome, city editor of the Omaha *Republican*, and formerly connected with the New York *Herald* and Chicago *Tribune*, died at Omaha, Neb. yesterday morning. Mr. Thome was well known throughout the United States, and was a man of brilliant attainments in the literary world.

A through freight train on the Jefferson and Indianapolis Railroad run over a horse at the trestle bridge about a half mile north of Columbus, Ind., Saturday night, completely wrecking the engine and cars, and sl

THE REPUBLICAN.

Wednesday Morning, June 8, 1870.

LOCAL ITEMS.

GROCERY, &c.—Sechler & Co., No. 5 in the Bush House, continue to do a splendid business. They are clever men and are selling Groceries, Provisions, Vegetables, Fruits, &c., remarkably low.

GO AND SEE—J. D. Miller, in his excellent Book store, in the Post Office building, has just received a large addition to his stock. He has also received a large stock of Collars, Cuffs, &c., which he proposes to sell very low. Mr. Miller is a very clever young man and is determined to succeed.

A MEAN THIEF.—Some mean thief who is bound to live well, visited the cellar of Mr. John Wagner, relieving it of all the canned fruits in reach; taking, also a loaf of bread. The thief must have been a careful one, as the crocks of milk on the road to the fruits were not upset. It will be well for citizens to examine their inside fastenings.

GOOD FARMING.—Persons who take pleasure in walking over a good farm and looking at good farming, should take a walk out to Edward Humes' farm near Bellefonte. Wm. Undercofler has the credit and deserves it, for the fine appearance of things on this magnificent farm. As a good farmer and faithful tenant he has few, if any equals.

THE PLACE.—It is really astonishing to see the crowds that daily flock to the store of our friend Levi A. Miller. The people must eat and they are learning very rapidly that the place to get good bargains and the very best and cheapest groceries, provisions, hams, canned fruits, &c., &c., is at Levi A. Miller's. We can safely recommend Levi, and it affords us pleasure to do so.

LOGAN.—Not the old Indian but the Logan Saloon we wish to notice at this time. Messrs. Yeager & Downing, the Proprietors of this excellent Eating House, have just received a large supply of Pig's feet, Sardines, Pickled Oysters and other delicacies of the season to which they cordially invite their friends and the public generally. They keep a good house and are worthy of the public patronage.

THE Chameleonoscope, affording summer amusement of a scientific and practical character in the study of colors. Combinations of an infinite number, embracing most beautiful effects, produced by a simple mechanical arrangement.

This wonderful novelty is for sale and can be seen at the store of J. D. Miller, News Dealer, Book-seller and Stationer, where everything in his line is constantly kept on hand.

BISHOP STREET AHEAD.—Since Captain Runkle has been appointed Street Commissioner, we think it is safe to say that Bishop street is the cleanest in town. It is also a very quiet street. We can attribute the quietness of the street to the indefatigable efforts of Rev. Thos. McGovern, in his temperance reformation, and the improved condition and character of the Saloons kept in that locality.

TINWARE.—It affords us pleasure to to call attention to the advertisement of Wm. S. Wolf & Sons, in another column. Wm. S. Wolf is one of the oldest and most firmly established tin-ware establishments in the town or county. He has gained for himself an enviable reputation. His tin-ware has never been excelled in town or county.

Persons wishing spouting put up, roofs tinned, or anything in his branch of business, would do well to call upon Messrs. Wolf & Sons.

OUR MECHANICS.—Mechanics are the palace builders of the world; not a stick is hewn, not a stone is shaped in all the lordly dwellings of the rich, that does not owe its beauty and fitness to the skill of the mechanic. The towering spires that raise their giddy heads among the clouds depend upon the mechanic's arts for their strength and symmetry. Not an edifice for devotion, or business, or comfort, but bears the impress of their hands. How exalted their vocation, how sublime their calling!

CONVALESCENT.—We are happy to announce that our worthy friend Benjamin Snyder, proprietor of the Central City Hotel, is convalescent. He has been confined to his room for several weeks, in consequence of an enormous carbuncle on the right shoulder. He has been under the medical treatment of Dr. Fisher, of Zion, who is an excellent Physician, and to his skilliful treatment we are indebted for the welcome news that Mr. Snyder is recovering. We hope the Dr. may succeed in fully restoring Mr. Snyder to health, if he does, as the old saying goes, "it will be a large feather in his cap"—"Big Ingen" Dr. Fisher—good citizen is our friend B. Snyder. We cannot afford to lose him yet.

FESTIVAL.—A Strawberry Festival will be held on Friday and Saturday evenings, the 10th and 11th inst., by the Young Mens Christian Association, in this place. This Association embraces within its ample fold some of the best middle aged men and quite a number of the choice young men of our town. Since its organization, we believe it has accomplished a great deal of good, and it still has a great work to do.

They, like every other organization need money to enable them to succeed in fully accomplishing their mission. The festival is for this purpose. The proceeds for the benefit of the Association. We hope our citizens so celebrated for their liberality as well as morality will make it a point to be present.

WELL DONE.—The Town Council of Bellefonte displayed rare judgment in the selecting of Capt. M. Runkle, as Street Commissioner for the ensuing year. It is a notorious fact that the streets and crossings of our town have been the subject of general comment by travelers and visitors, on account of their filthy and almost impassable condition.

The quantity of rubbish already taken from the streets and the improved condition of the crossings, speak in loud terms of the Captain's energy and fitness for his present position. He that is faithful over little, says the good Book, shall be ruler over much, and we know that higher honors await Capt. Runkle. He is not an office seeker and it is such men the people delight to honor. When the proper time comes, and we hope it is not far distant, the people will, with one voice speak out in favor of elevating the faithful, true and brave soldier to his true position.

BAD COW.—Bellefonte can boast of a cow that in every sense of the word "boards 'round." She is the cutest four-footed animal about. Into the yard at home she makes no raids, notwithstanding the gate is open half of the time. She makes it a point not to disturb the quiet slumbers of our citizens and waits till all is quiet, then she tries gates and fences till one will yield to her vigorous pushes. Then to the ornamental and useful that come in her way. It is funny to see her scamper when she hears any unusual noise, or suspects all is not right. She has been taught many hard lessons, but does not think it profitable to profit by them. Stolen morsels are too tempting to pass by. A few nights ago Col. Bush's yard came in regularly for a visit. She did not wait for him, but left her mark on his ornamental shrubbery and doubtless took a drink out of his fish pond, from there she stepped into Mr. Breckbill's garden "cutting down both great and small," and doubtless regretted daylight coming so soon. A "meteoric shower" overtook her, and as the stones, brick-bats, etc., came too close to feel good, she retreated without taking any note of to her, such a usual occurrence.

NEWS.—The name of the Houserville Post office has been changed to "Lemont," and the office moved to the End of the Mountain. Wm. Dale appointed Post master. Several of our subscribers at Houserville are anxious to know how this was done, why it was done, and at whose instance it was done? They say the people did not desire the change and had no knowledge of its being made until they received the notice of the removal of their office.

We are sorry to learn that a very bitter feeling exists on account of the change, and we confess not without foundation, for movements of this kind in a Republican government should not be made without consulting the interests of the whole people—the immediate parties affected by it. There is no reason why there should not be a Post office at the End of the Mountain; but why remove Houserville to get it? Why not have the office at Houserville remain? It certainly will accomodate a large and respectable body of people.

STORM, LIGHTNING, &C.—Mansfield and vicinity were visited by a severe hailstorm Thursday, May 19th. After the storm hailstones were found measuring one and one half inches in diameter. Many windowpanes were broken and a cow nearly killed. The same day a barn near Charlestown was struck and destroyed by lightning.

On Saturday of the same week a heavy rain-storm, extending over nearly the whole of Tioga county. At Mansfield a house was struck by lightning the lightning passing down the stove-pipe, set the floor on fire, and severely shocked a man and woman; the former would not have recovered perhaps, had not restoratives been applied immediately. Also two horses and a cow were killed. At Arnot a woman was struck and instantly killed. Near Mill Creek two barns were struck but not destroyed.

STILL AHEAD.—Loeb, May & Loeb are determined not to be beaten either inside or outside of their magnificent store. Of the store-room, its beauties, its crowded and well filled shelves, we have so frequently spoken that further eulogy would be a wast of words; but or the last few days they have been finishing up the outside—making pavement, &c.

This is one of the oldest and most reliable firms in this place. Col. May is well known throughout our county and his gentlemanly partners, Simon and Adolph Loeb, are daily increasing the business of the firm, and are growing rapidly in the confidence of the people. In this respect we hope they may continue to grow until they become giants. Success, gentlemen, you deserve it.

Written for the REPUBLICAN.

TROY, Ohio, June 2, 1870.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

As you are not aware how the people of Ohio dedicate churches, I thought I would let you know. The German Lutheran church have divided and one branch is called the "Lager beer" church. Seven cars left Dayton for Piqua, to dedicate a church a few Sabbaths ago, with five brass bands. I was told by a reliable man of Piqua, that there were 250 kegs of beer drank. Returning from Piqua, a lot jumped out of the cars at Troy and had a free fight, the Marshal of Troy being at the depot restored peace. The fight was renewed at Tippacanoe. How many were killed I never learned.

Wheat and oats will be very light in this county; no rain for two months.

BUCKEY.

Frederick Smith located next door to B. V. Black's excellent meat market, keeps one of the most genteel lager beer saloons in town. About his place it is always quiet, there never being any necessity for the interference of the Police. This is saying a great deal, when we remember, that it is notoriously true, that our Police sometimes interfere where they have no business, or when the good of society would be as well subserved, by their non interference.

Mr. Smith is a first class musician and keeps constantly for sale in connection with his regular business, a large supply of musical instruments, confectioneries, &c., &c. He is a good citizen and worthy of patronage.

THANKS.—We have had a very busy and laborious time in getting the *National* office moved into our own and it has caused us to fall behind in the publication of our paper this week. We avail ourselves of this opportunity to return our thanks to Cyrus Strickland, H. C. Yeager, Benner Ickoff, Mr. Farl, Sam'l Parker, Wilson Hollingshead, Geo. Cruse, Solomon Derr, and John Sourbeck, for aiding us to move. We also return our thanks to H. D. Landis, Master Mechanic and Engineer in Chief of the B. & S. R. R., for the superior skill he displayed in putting together and setting in motion our power press.

GONE AT LAST.—Sheriff Woodring and Miss. Margaret Huey were married by the Rev. R. Hamil, on Tuesday morning last, at 7 o'clock.

While we do not, and cannot admire the Sheriff's politics, we must say that we do admire the good sense and judgment he manifested in going to Boalsburg to select a wife. Those Boalsburg and Harris township girls make the very best of wives, and we know whereof we affirm. Several other men in Bellefonte we know will congratulate the Sheriff on his good judgment.

Go to Levi A. Millers for your groceries, and thus save 15 per cent.

RAIL ROAD.—A committee of the Directors of the Pa. Rail Road Co., consisting of H. J. Lombert, Edward Smith, Wistar Morris, Jacob P. Jones and Edward C. Biddle passed over the route of the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Rail Road, from Lewisburg as far as Boalsburg and from the latter place to Bellefonte.

The party left Lewisburg on the morning of the third of June, accompanied by Hon. J. C. Miller, President of the L. C. & S. C. R. R., Mr. Robert C. Duncan, of Spring Mills and Col. Jas. P. Coburn, of Aaronsburg, and proceeded as far as Spring Mills that day, at which place they were entertained in princely style at the hospitable mansion of Mr. Duncan.

Next morning in company with Mr. Hess, Fred. Kurtz, Duncan, Coburn and others, they started for Boalsburg, stopping, however, at Centre Hall and going to the top of Nittany mountain, to obtain a view of the valley, as it can only be seen from that point.

At Boalsburg they were met by a committee from Bellefonte, consisting of E. Blanchard, D. G. Bush, Dan'l Rhoads, Supt. of the Bellefonte and Snow Shoe R. R., Robert Valentine, Gen. Jas. A. Beaver, Jacob D. Valentine, Hon. Wm. P. Wilson and Isaac Miller. This committee was also accompanied by the energetic of the Supt, B. E. V. R. R.—G. C. Wilkins, Esq.

A portion of the delegation partook of an excellent dinner at the house of Samuel H. Stover and the balance at the National Hotel, kept by Mr. Frederick Myers. After dinner the delegation passed over the route of the proposed branch from Boalsburg to Bellefonte, stopping at the Agricultural College and viewing the country from the top of the building.

At Bellefonte the Committee were met by Hon. R. H. Downing, President of the B. & S. R. R. Co., and after partaking of a trout supper, prepared by that prince of good fellows and excellent landlords, W. D. Rikard, of the Bush House, the entire party went by special train to Snow Shoe, where they spent the Sabbath.

On Monday morning they returned by special, at 7:30, a. m., to the Snow Shoe Junction, where they switched off and proceeded over the B. E. V. R. R. to Tyrone.

We omitted to state that while in Snow Shoe the delegation made their home, and spent their Sabbath, at the Mountain House, kept by R. J. Haynes. Mr. Haynes is a superior man, and spares neither time nor money in making his house one of the best in the country—a superior summer resort, and literally and truly the travelers or visitors home.

We understand that the party were delighted with the country through which they passed and with the entire trip, and expressed great confidence that a road made through Pennsvalley, lovely and fertile as it is, could not fail to pay, and expressed surprise at the easy route—slight grades, and little work to be done on the line. We are also pleased to learn, that although they were all practical, thorough going Railroad men, they were astonished at the excellent condition in which they found the Bellefonte and Snow Shoe Road, its rolling stock, the systematic machine shops, in a word, with the entire and superior management of the road, under the superintendency of our fellow townsman, and excellent citizen, Dan'l Rhoads, Esq. The universal opinion was that no road in the State was better managed or in better condition.

We also learn, and we had almost forgotten to mention it, that at Boalsburg the party was met by Mr. Philips, of Pittsburg, who recently purchased the Shorb interest in the Pennsylvania Iron Works and Lands. Mr. Philips and Mr. Ayres were there as the representatives of Ferguson township, or rather of the entire interest of the "upper end" and expressed a determination to have the Road made through to Spruce Creek or Tyrone. There are many little incidents which we might chronicle, and which would prove interesting to our readers, but not being with the delegation, we did not learn them in time for publication in this issue.

We will only add, that from all we could learn in regard to the actions and opinions of these men, we can safely say that it now rests with the citizens of Pennsvalley, to say whether this road shall be made—whether they will consent to plod along in the old stage-coach fashion, or take hold of things with a will and a determination worthy of such men. If they do the grading and bridging the Penn'a Rail Road, will do the rest. Let us waste no time in fighting over the location of the road; but let us secure it and that right speedily.

Written for the REPUBLICAN.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—

DEAR SIR:—I have been engaged for quite a number of years in a business that requires my traveling through all the business parts of this State, consequently I have ample opportunity of noticing the spirit of improvement, that characterizes the inhabitants of our leading towns. It is a very easy matter for one to decide, whether or not the spirit of progress has taken hold of the people, by looking around at the various improvements, whether they be public or private, for it invariably follows, that where the people are prompted by a spirit for private improvements, that of public follows, as a matter of course. My last visit to Bellefonte was some ten years ago, at which time there were no public conveyance leading to Bellefonte, but by stage-coach from Lewistown across the Seven mountains, and you may rest assured that its conveniences were not the most inviting. On arriving in Bellefonte, no one could well help feeling that he was out of the world. The hotels, for such a town as B. then was, would compare favorably with other towns of the same size in the state; but as far as enterprise and progress were concerned, Bellefonte was literally defunct. The Bellefonte of to-day is very much different—a new people having the spirit of progress before them as their guiding star, are on the stage. Through them some of the finest private and public improvements in the state have been made. Bellefonte now boasts of the finest hotels, churches, and school-buildings in the State. Its Railroads, two in number, leading into the town; Iron manufactories, and Glass factory, rank it foremost of any town in the State, in the same number of years.

EXPRESS.—For the accomodation of the business men of our town and the citizens generally, our young friend Jno. Sourbeck has started a Local Express wagon. Charges will be reasonable and John holds himself in readiness to run his express at all times and under all circumstances. May he be kept busy.

For the RepubliCan.

WOMANS' RIGHTS.

What is your idea of a good wife? we asked of a gentleman, some time since, who was talking very loud and learnedly upon the subject of womans' duties and woman's sphere. He replied: "One who attends to the comforts and happiness of her husband and family, and pays proper attention to her domestic duties." This is the answer which is ever made to that question; the same that Horace Greely advanced in his great, man-pleasing lecture delivered in Reynold's Hall last winter. Yet, I beg to differ, both with the gentleman referred to, and Horace Greeley, as I am more of Annie Dickinson's way of thinking.

I would, therefore, ask what constitutes the comfort of a husband and family? Does happiness consist alone in well cooked dinners, tidy appartments and clean-faced children? Is nothing, save these things, needed to make a pleasant household? Is not a husband happier for having an appreciative and intelligent wife? Does it detract from his comfort to know that the same hands which can manufacture delicate tarts, delicious puddings, and make old clothes almost as good as new, or, rather, make new clothes out of old ones can, at the same time, play the piano, draw and paint with equal excellence?

Does it detract from a husband's enjoyment to feel that the same voice that can sooth to rest, by a lullaby, the weary little ones, can give to an exquisite poem a deeper meaning and sweeter melody by her delightful reading? Does it render him uncomfortable to know that the mind which can so readily impart the mysterious A B C to the children, is sufficiently comprehensive to enter into the duties of a hard and harrassing business, and by clear understanding, and sound judgment, be enabled to give good advice, as well as sympathy? Would it be a source of woe to a loving father to know that, if deprived of his love and care there would still be one left equally qualified to instruct, provide for and counsel his children, and that *one* bound to them by the closest ties of love and blood?—Are those things, we ask, calculated to detract from the happiness of man? We are answered by all, No! No! Well, then, what is it dears? O, then, if we must answer your questions, we are afraid that women might want to help to make good laws, or, perhaps, abolish some bad ones, and this would make us all miserable the balance of our lives.

Well, I did not expect to receive so honest an answer to my numerous interrogatories; and, in reply, for your frankness, I would say, as Dr. Gleason said, in his recent lecture in this place, "I hope to live to see the day that ladies will all have a vote, and aid in abolishing the bad laws;" and I add, be just as apt in making good laws, as doing the more common work of the culinary department, as Horace Greeley suggested in his lecture when here.

If the women can cook, and otherwise make their husbands comfortable, go with them to church, to Sunday-school and to the social party, why should they be deprived of their companionable company in their journey to the polls, to exercise the greatest duty and privilege of American citizenship? We throw out these questions and ideas merely to set the women to thinking, and not with the hope of having them answered.

SHABY.

THE INDUSTRIAL PROTECTOR, a journal of great interest to the trade and industry. It is very ably edited and published by Mr. William Y. Leader, at No. 138 South Eighth street. The *Protector* has adopted the following lines for a motto:

"What is the true policy of this country? To encourage and protect by all Constitutional and just means its internal trade and industry; to promote the division of labor.

Let all the arts of production and civilization be cherished by a discriminating patronage. Let the flame and smoke of the smelting furnace be seen rising from every hill and mountain side. In a word let domestic industry and manufacturing arts be encouraged and sustained by *A Protective Tariff.*"—*John Bell.*

Its circulation increases very rapidly, owing to the competency of its editor, Mr. Leader, as well as the energy and ability of its business manager, Mr. Murray. Terms $3 per annum.—*The Scientific Journal.*

The Industrial Protector, edited by Wm. Y. Leader, No. 138 South Eight street has reached its thirteenth number, and appears to be on the high road of success. It is a large and handsome quarto, printed on good paper, and it columns present a sufficient variety to suit all tastes.—*Evening Telegraph.*

BEAT IT.—Some two weeks ago, Mr. Wm. Humes brought into our office a bunch of wheat-heads, numbering ten or fifteen, each of which heads measured from three to five inches in length. This is remarkable, only when we state the fact that they were pulled on the 12th of May. The few heads brought to our office was only a sample, as the whole field was equally good.

Our friend Foster Tate, tenant on this farm, has the honor of raising such wheat. Foster thinks that field cannot be beaten in this county. Mr. Humes thinks Foster Tate, as a farmer, is hard to excel, and in our opinion, so far as we know, they are both right. If H. N. McAllister, C. Dale, David Weaver, Sam'l Tibbins, George Odenkirk, or any of the other scientific farmers of Centre county can beat this we invite them to report. The Agricultural College should have something to say.

BOOTS & SHOES.—We have frequently called the attention of our readers to the Boot and Shoe Manufactury of Pat McAffrey & Co., near the Banking House of Wm. F. Reynolds & Co.

Messrs. McAffrey & Co., manufacture all kinds of work to order and warrant the same. They also keep the very best assortment of Boots and Shoes, manufactured to their order in the Est. This is a clever reliable firm and are succeeding well.

OF all the places for the latest style in anything, such as clothing, hats, caps, and gentlemens' furnishing goods, Montgomerys exceeds all others. He has just received one of the largest invoices of hats—brown straws, panamas, meckinaws, and all kinds of bows, ties, &c., that was ever brought to Bellefonte. No. 7 Brockerhoff Row. Look in on Frank.

MARRIED.

ADAMS—WHITE—On the 24 inst., at Martha Furnace, by D. Parsons, Esq., Mr. John Y. Adams, of Juliana Furnace, and Miss Maggie F White, of Mount Eagle.

CRAIG—D'ARMENT—On the 5th inst., by the Rev. C. G. Hyman, Mr. Wm. Craig, of Mill Creek, and Miss Adda D'Arment, of Milesburg.

YOUNG—TURNER—On the 4th inst., at the M. E. Parsonage in Fort Matilda, by Rev. J. Benson Akers, Mr. John W. Young, and Miss Anna M. Turner, both of Julian Furnace.

MILLER—HARRIS—On the 2nd inst., at the residence of Mark & Wm. McKean, near Zion, by the Rev. P. Hudson, Mr. Miles Miller, of Elmira, N. Y., and Miss Anna M. Harris, formerly of Bloomington, Mo.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

Bellefonte.

Presbyterian Church, Spring street, services at 11 a. m., and 7½ p. m. Rev. W. T. Wylie, pastor. Until the new church is finished this congregation will meet in the Court House.

Methodist Episcopal Church, High street, services 10½ a. m., and 7½ p. m. Prayer meeting on Thursday night. Rev. James Mullin, pastor.

Lutheran Church, High street. Services at 10 1-2 a. m., and 7 1-2 p. m. Rev. Mr. Hackenburg, pastor.

Episcopal Church, services are now held in the German Reformed Church, on Linn street. Rev. Byron McGann, pastor. Lecture every Thursday evening in the room over E. & E. Blanchard's law office.

Reformed Church, Linn st., no pastor at present.

Catholic Church, Bishop street, services 10½ a. m., and 3 p. m. Rev. T. McGovern, pastor.

United Brethren Church, High street, west side of creek; services——

African M. E. Church, west side of creek; services at 11 a. m., and 7½ p. m. Rev. Isaac Pinell, Pastor.

Young Men's Prayer Meeting every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock, in the room over E. & E. Blanchard's law office.

Congregational Prayer Meeting, every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock, in the same place.

Milesburg.

Methodist Episcopal Church. Services every Sunday. Every alternate Sunday at 10½ o'clock, a m, and 7½ p m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday Evening at 7½ o'clock. Bible class every Tuesday evening at 7½ o'clock.—Rev. J W Cleaver, Pastor.

Presbyterian Church. Services every other Sunday at 11 o'clock, a m., and 7½ p. m. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock. Sunday School Teachers meeting every Friday evening. Sunday School every Sunday at 9 a m. Rev W O Wright, pastor.

Baptist Church. Services every Sunday. Sunday School every Sunday at 9, a. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clk. No pastor at present.

LODGE DIRECTORY.

Bellefonte.

Bellefonte Temple, No. 92, of Honor and Temperance, meets every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Bellefonte Masonic Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening of or before the Full Moon.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets second Friday of each month.

I. O. O. F. Centre Lodge, No. 153, meets every Thursday evening at their Hall, Bush's Arcade.

For the conferring of Degrees the 1st Saturday evening of each month.

For Degree of Rebecca, second Saturday of every month.

I. O. G. T.—This Lodge meets every Monday evening.

Y. M. C. A.—Regular meetings every Friday evening, at 7 o'clock. Reading Room open every evening.

Knights of Pythias—Meet in room on third floor of Loeb, May & Loeb's building every Monday evening.

Milesburg.

I. O. G. T., No. 126, meets every Saturday evening.

Grain and Flour Markets.

Corrected Weekly

BELLEFONTE, June 8, 1870.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 10
Red wheat	1 05
Barley	50
Shelled corn	75
Oats	40
Rye per bushel	75
Buckwheat per bushel	75
Clover seed " "	to 5 00
Plaster ₰ ton	15 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by Levi A. Miller.

Apples, dried, per ₰	$10@12
Peaches, dried, per ₰	15@20
Cherries, dried, per ₰	15
Beans per quart	15
Butter per ₰	20
Chickens, per piece	25
Turkeys, per lb	8@10
Cheese per ₰	25
Hams per ₰	24
Bacon	00@15
Lard per ₰	18
Eggs per doz	15
Potatoes per bushel	30
Dried Beef	20
Pork fresh	12
Beef, (steak)	20@25
Beef, (roast)	18@20

Milroy Markets.

Corrected Weekly by George Blymyer & Sons.

MILROY, PA., June 8, 1870.

White Wheat ₰ bushel	$1 15
Red "	1 12
Rye ₰ bushel	70
Oats, (new)	42
Corn	85
Barley	65
Flaxseed	2 00
Cloverseed	7 00
Plaster, (Ground)	12 00
Plaster, (Stone)	10 00
Salt in sacks	2 50
Salt in bbls	3 25 @ 3 50
Limeburners Coal	4 50
Stove Coal, (Wilkes Barre	6 00

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BURNSIDE & THOMAS.—

ome all ye good customers the truth I am going to tell,
That Burnside & Thomas are doing very well,
They will supply you with goods, merchandize and also what you eat.
At prices that no other firm has ever done so cheap.
Their shoes will neither break nor crack,
For they put their names upon their back
Their spices are pure, unadulterated they are ground
Far More wholesome than impure spices can be found.
Their teas, spices and sugar are just the thing you want,
As pure, cheap or delicious, get it no where you can't;
Such merchandise, generally, is no where to be found
It gives such satisfaction that its now going the rounds.

If you purchase from them you will never rue it. The worth of your money you will be sure to get'it. If the truth must be told they don't hum-bug the public.

A COUGH, COLD OR SORE THROAT Requires immediate attention, as neglect often results in an incurable Long Disease.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES will most invariably give instant relief.

OR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTIVE and THROAT DISEASES, they have a soothing effect.

SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Owing to ther good reputation and popularity of the Troches, many *worthless and cheap imitation are offered, which are good for nothing. Be sure to* OBTAIN the *true* BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Nov10'-69-6m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE—600,000 ACRES OF LAND south of the Potomac river at prices ranging from 50 cents to $33 per acre including farms improved. At 513 7th street, Washington D. C.
v2n19-2t DANIEL WELCH & CO.

NOTARY PUBLIC.
R. C. Cheesman, Notary Public, Military Claim Agent and Conveyancer, will attend faithfully to all business entrusted to his care. Office Nearly opposite the Court House, two doors from the Law-Office of Messes Bush & Yocum.

A. B. HUTCHISON,
MILITARY CLAIM AGENT,
Bellefonte, Penn'a.
Bounties, Pensions, Back Pay, and all sorts of Government Claims promptly collected at fair charges. v2n14-1y.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Patrick Flinn, late of the Boroughof Bellefonte, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned, who requests all persons knowing, themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN P. HARRIS
v2n16-6t. Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Isaac Lawson, late of the Borough of Bellefonte, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned, who request all persons knowing, themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
EDMUND BLANCHARD.
v2n22-6t. Exec'r.

CHEAP PAINTING.—One Third Cost Lead.—100 lbs, of the PECORA COMPANY'S COLORED PAINT (costing $12,50) will paint as much as 250 lbs, of Lead, and wear longer. For particulars address S. Brown, Sec'y No. 150 N. Fourth St., Phil'a.
v2n20-4w.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WARNER'S.

PILE REMEDY

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get Warner's Pile Remedy. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over thirty years standing. Price One Dollar. For sale by druggists everywhere.

DYSPEPSIA.

WARNER'S DYSPEPSIA TONIC is prepared expressly for Dyspepsia and those suffering with habitual Costiveness. It is slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid apetizer; it strengthens the stomach and restores the digestive organs to their healthy state. Weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons should use Warner's Dyspepsia Tonic. For sale by Druggists. Price $1,00.

COUGH NO MORE.

WARNER'S COUGH BALSAM is healing, softening and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and eventually curing, the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Asthma and Consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain the effects in all the above cases, our physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists, in large bottles. Price One Dollar. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink, Warner's Vinum Vitæ, or Wine of Life, is free from poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whiskey, wine, bitters, or any other article. It is more healthy, and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health, and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from any thing ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also at all respectable saloons. Price, One Dollar, in quart bottles.

EMMENAGOGUE.

Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the Whites, (it will cure in every case.) Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for Female Irregularities, and may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists. Price One Dollar. Or sent by mail on receipt of One Dollar and a Quartrr.
Address 619 State St., Chicago.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Pittsburgh, Wholesale Agents. Sold by all Druggists.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of **Croup**, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to cold and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled **Consumption** is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely purged, and the patient restored to sound health by the **Cherry Pectoral**. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could relieve them, under the **Cherry Pectoral** they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the **Cherry Pectoral** in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does **Cure**, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgements we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remidies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either residence in, or travelling through intermatic localities, will be protected by taking the **Ague Cure** daily

For Liver Complaints, arise from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Perpared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1,00 PER BOTTLE.

n2v11-1y.

ATTENTION!

FRESH STOCK,

MONEY SAVED,

By going direct to

FORSTER, DEVLING & WILSON,

On Allegheny Street,

Bellefonte, Pa.

To purchase everything in the line of Ladies' Dress Goods,
Gent's Furnishing Goods.
Dry Goods,
Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
Groceries,
Queensware,
Hardware,
Notions,
&c., &c., &c.,

OUR STORE

Is supplied with the finest and cheapest articles in our line that can be obtained in the Eastern market.

The stock, heretofore large, has been augmented by recent purchases, which will be sold at astonishingly low rates.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

Come One, Come all, and judge for Yourself.

FORSTER, DEVLING & WILSON,

v2n3-1y. Next Door to Conrad House.

GEO. D. PIFER'S

DRY GOODS AND GROCERY STORE,

No. 6, BROCKERHOFF'S Row,

NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.,

Is the place for bargains in the way of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Queens and Cedar Ware, Groceries,

CANNED AND DRIED FRUITS,
ALSO, NOTIONS, &c., &c.

Everything in his line is sold at very Low Prices.

POLITE AND ATTENTIVE CLERKS

are always in attendance to wait on his numerous customers. The

HIGHEST CASH PRICES

paid for all kinds of marketing and produce. Cash paid for

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN

Goods delivered with pleasure. No trouble to show goods. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. ja6'69.

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, &c.

GROCERY STORE.

The undersigned announces to his friends and the public generally, that he keeps constantly on hand in the room formerly occupied by Capt. M. Runkle on

ALLEGHENY ST., BELLEFONTE, PA.,

GROCERIES of the very best kind,

Syrups, Sugars,
Spices, Canned Fruit,
Dried Apples, Peaches,
Meat, Sugar-cured Hams,
Dried Beef, Butter,
Flour, the very best,
Eggs, Potatoes,
and everything usually kept in

A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY STORE,

the very best at the lowest prices.

He respectfully solicits a liberal share of patronage. Will labor to accommodate all—to please all.

LEVI A. MILLER.
v2n5-1y. Allegheny Street.

SECHLER & CO.,

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

FRUITS, NUTS AND CONFECTIONERIES,

keep the best assortment of Goods, and sell for

SMALLER PROFITS

than any other

HOUSE IN CENTRE COUNTY.

HOUSE-KEEPERS

and all others wishing to purchase

GROCERIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

will be amply repaid

BY GIVING US A CALL.

SECHLER & CO.,

No. 6, High St Front.

"BUSH HOUSE" BLOCK, BELLEFONTE.

v2n21-1y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. W. BAILEY,

Bush and McLain's Block, near the Depot

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.,

PLUMBER, GAS AND STEAM FITTER,

TIN & SHEET-IRON WORKER,

SMOKE STACKS, &c.

DEALER IN

FIRE-PLACE HEATERS, STOVES, LOW-DOWN GRATES, TERRA COTTA GOODS, (from Phil'a.,) CHIMNEY TOPS, &c. Also, Agts. for

SANFORD'S CELEBRAT'D HEATERS

(Brick Encased and Portable,)

In short everything usually kept by the largest Plumber and Gas-fitting Houses in our cities, can be obtained of me, as it is my intention to spare neither time nor pains to accommodate those favoring me with their orders.

ORDERS SOLICITED

from all parts of the State, especially from Central Pennsylvania, and

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO BY COMPETENT WORKMEN.

J. W. BAILEY,
Bush's New Block,

Farm and Household.

Wednesday Morning, June 8, 1870.

Movement of Water in the Soil.

If a wick be put into a lamp containing oil, the oil, by capillary attraction, gradually permeates its whole length, that which is above as well as that below the surface of the liquid. When the lamp is set burning, the oil at the flame is consumed, and as each particle disappears, its place is supplied by a new one, until the lamp is empty or the flame is extinguished.

Something quite analagous occurs in the soil, by which the plant is fed. The soil is at once lamp and wick, and the water of the soil represents the oil. Let evaporation of water from the surface of the soil or of the plant take the place of the combustion of oil from a wick, and the matter stands thus: "Let us suppose dew or rain to have saturated the ground with moisture for some depth. On recurrence of a dry atmosphere with sunshine and wind, the surface of the soil rapidly dries: but as each particle of water dries (by evaporation) into the atmosphere, its place is supplied (by capillarity) from the stores below. The ascending water brings along with it the soluble matter of the soil, and thus the roots of plants are situated in a stream of their appropriate food. The movement proceeds in this way so long as the surface is drier than the deeper soil. When, by rain or otherwise, the surface is saturated, it is like letting a thin stream of oil run upon the spex of a lamp wick—no more evaporation into the air can occur, and consequently there is no longer any ascent of water: on the contrary, the water, by its own weight, penetrats the soil, and if the underlaying ground be not saturated with moisture, as can happen where the subterranean fountains yield a meagre supply, the capillarity will aid gravity in its downward distribution.

It is certain that a portion of the mineral matters, and perhaps also some organic bodies which feed the plant, are more or less freely dissolved in the water of the soil. So long as evaporation goes on from the surface, so long there is a constant upward flow of these matters. Those portions which do not enter vegetation accumulate on or near the surface of the ground; when a rain falls, they are washed down again to a certain depth, and thus are kept constantly changing their place with the water, which is the vehicle of their distribution. In regions where rain falls periodically or not at all, this upward flow of the soil-water often causes an accumulation of salts on the surface of the ground. Thus in Bengal many soils which in the wet season produce the most luxuriant crops, during the rainless portions of the year become covered with white crusts of saltpeter. The beds of nitrate of soda that are found in Peru, and the carbonate of soda and other salts which incrust the deserts of Utah, and often fill the air with alkaline dust, have accumulated in the same manner. So in our western caves, the earth sheltered from rains is saturated with salt—epsom salts, Glauber's salts, and saltpeter, or mixtures of these. Often the rich soils of gardens is slightly incrusted in this manner in our summer weather; but the saline matters are carried into the soil with the next rain.

It is easy to see how, in a good soil, capillarity thus acts in keeping the roots of plants constantly immersed in a stream of water or moisture that is now ascending, now descending, but never at rest, and how the food of the plant is thus made to circulate around the organs fitted for absorbing it.

The same cause that maintain this perpetual supply of water and food to the plant are also efficacious in constantly preparing new supplies of food. As before explained, the materials of the soil are always undergoing decomposition, whereby the silica, lime, phosphoric acid, potash, etc., of the insoluble fragments of rock, become soluble in water and accessible to the plant. Water charged with carbonic acid and oxygen is the chief agent in these chemical changes. The more extensive and rapid circulation of water in the soil, the more matters will be rendered soluble in a given time, and other things being equal, the less will the soil be dependent on the manures to keep up its fertility.— *How Crops Feed.*

Horses Eating Too Much.

In reply to the query, "Will horses eat enough hay to injure them, if left standing in the stable after eating?" the *N. E. Farmer* answers: "Yes, sir, if you give it to them, they will. Don't you remember the old adage that 'a horse will die at the hay-stack.' None of our domestic animals require more care in feeding than the horse. He may be kept well at a moderate cost, and will be more healthy, perform more labor and live longer than if fed so highly as to double the cost of keeping. A horse will spend most of his time in throwing his feed about, topsy-turvy, in his rack or box, and taking a little occasionally, if feed is kept constantly before him. He will not eat with a keen relish, become dissatisfied with all food, and eventually have little appetite, grow thin, become unfit for labor, and in the end diseased and worthless.

"A horse that is fed regularly and in moderate amount, and is worked judiciously, will be in better condition for labor than one that is fat, or whose ribs can be counted at a distance of twenty rods. It is not the thick layers of fat which gives the horse strength and power of endurance, but the firm, compact muscles, made up gradually by proper feeding and careful working.

"Some persons feed their horses but twice in twenty-four hours, and we have seen them in excellent flesh and condition for work under such circumstances. But we think three meals better."

CANARY birds are sometimes covered with lice, which cause ill health, and sometimes death. They can be effectually relieved of them by placing a clean white cloth over their cage at night. In the morning it will be covered with small red spots, so small as hardly to be seen, except by the aid of a glass; these are the lice, a source of great annoyance to the birds.

Studying the Character of Soils.

Tillers of the soil, as a rule, possess a very superficicial and often an incorrect understanding of the land they cultivate. Hence, agricultural and horticultural operations are frequently conducted in the most unsatisfactory manner. More than this, many a young farmer has let scores of opportunities slip for making a fortune, simply because he did not understand the difference between a fertile soil and one that is so unproductive that it may properly be denominated barren.

We were never more forcibly impressed with the truthfulness of this fact, than when on a recent visit to Brentwood, L. I., which is a young village just springing up amid the surrounding forests. At this place a horticultural school for females has just been started, under flattering auspices. Hitherto, the land in all that region has been alluded to as "barren and nearly worthless." But, as soon as individuals who know a good soil as soon as they see it, offered what was considered a fabulous price per acre, they who have decried the land, seem overwhelmed with surprise at the wonderful productiveness of ground which was not considered worth cultivating.

On one of these barren (?) tracts, an intelligent farmer assured us that the product of the first crop was thirty-five bushels of excellent rye, and two tons of bright straw per acre, which was sold at $25 per ton; and the rye brought $1 20 per bushel, swelling the aggregate amount of the crop to $92 for the first crop on one acre. The expense for fertilizing material consisted of ten bushels of ashes, and twenty loads of barn-yard manure. Facts like these show how erroneously intelligent men have judged, touching the natural productiveness of this land, which has been considered barren. In numerous places in that vicinity, we saw fields of red clover which will be fit to mow before the 10th of June. From present appearances, every acre will produce not less than three tons of excellent hay.

A more desirable soil can scarcely be found for the purpose of a Horticultural School, than at Brentwood. It contains sufficient quantity of clay mingled with the mould and fine sand, to render it a superb garden soil, free from a stubborn and compact subsoil, and rocks and boulders, which are frequently such an annoyance, as to require the expenditure of a sum equal to the value of the land, to prepare the surface for the plough.

In many other counties in the Empire State, large tracts of superior land were once rejected, as utterly worthless. But now, the most bountiful crops are produced every season, on that worthless land.

Soils are usually classified by practical men as *heavy* or *light*. A soil may contain too much clay, as well as not enough. Almost every product of the farm and garden requires just enough clay, mingled with the mould and sand, to render the seed-bed retentive of moisture. Such soils are beautiful to work in, and always productive. When large thistles, strong weeds and tall grass will spring up spontaneously, wherever the seed can get a root-hold, they indicate a productive soil.

New Cattle Cars.

Mr. John W. Street, of Iowa, has devised a new plan of a cattle car that will take animals through to New York in comfort without suffering. He has a set of gates that swing either way by which the beeves are kept separate, yet not crowded. An iron vessel connected by a pipe to a funnel on the top, supplies each animal with water. The car runs under the tank, and in a moment every ox is supplied. There is a double roof and compartment slides by which the person in charge can stand over the animal's head and feed him with hay, roots, or grain. Such cars are six feet longer than the others, and cost 40 per cent more; but the cattle can come through two or three days quicker, and in so good condition as to weigh from 50 to 100 pounds more than when brought in the old way. It is well known at the West that disorders such as the Texas plague come of the cruel way in which the animals we eat are brought from the great plains where they grow. In a talk with Mr. Alexander, the largest cattle-dealer in the world, he had been pleased to see that his views were indorsed and Mr. Alexander would favor the introduction of this much-needed improvement. He thought the difficulty would be with the Eastern butchers, who would buy as cheap as possible, without regard to public health, and the railroads, who are ready to let well enough alone, and do not relish being disturbed in their arrangements. But he proposes to pay the road so much a mile for passing the car over the rails, and he expects to make his profit by the superior condition and full weight of the bullocks when they reach the Eastern cities.

POINTS OF A GOOD COW.—She's long in her face, she's fine in her horn, she'll quickly get fat without cake or corn; she's clean in the jaws, and full in her chin; she's heavy in flank and wide in loin; she's broad in her rib, and long in her rump; a straight and flat back with never a hump; she's wide in her hips, and calm in her eyes; she's fine in her shoulder and thin in her thighs; she's light in her neck and small in her tail; she's wide in the breast, and good at the pail; she's fine in the bone, and silky of skin, she's a grazier's without, and a butcher's within.—*Ex.*

CHURNING.—Sometimes it occurs that there is much trouble to make butter from cream, owing to causes not exactly understood, and in this case the manufacture of a good article is impossible. In ordinary cases this difficulty is at once removed, and good butter procured by the addition of a spoonful of pulverised salaratus to every two gallons of cream. The philosophy of the matter is, the alkali of the salaratus neutralizes the superabundant acidity of the cream, and this produces butter.

A CELLAR which opens inside a dwelling should be kept as faultlessly clean all the year round as any other part of the house, because its atmosphere is constantly ascending, and impregnates every room in the house with its odors. In reality, there ought not to be any cellar under any dwelling house.

SQUEAKING boots or shoes are a great annoyance, especially in entering a sick room, or a church after the service has commenced; the remedy is to boil linseed oil and saturate the soles with the same.

DRY GOODS, &c.

LOEB, MAY & LOEB.

Thankful for past favors, we adopt this method of informing our friends and the public generally, that we have just received from the eastern cities, our

SECOND INSTALLMENT

of a well selected stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Clothing, Boots,
Shoes, Notions,
Queensware, Wooden and Willow Ware, &c.

We are selling

Goods at greatly reduced prices, and assure the people of Centre county that

IT WILL BE TO THEIR INTEREST

to call at our New Store Room and examine our Stock.

WE LABOR TO PLEASE.

WE STRIVE TO ACCOMMODATE ALL,

and we are determined

not to Disappoint the Expectations of the people, or suffer ourselves

TO BE UNDERSOLD

in this Market. A cordial invitation is extended to all to call at our new building on

ALLEGHENY ST., BELLEFONTE, PA.,

LOEB, MAY & LOEB.

v2n18-1y.

PHILADELPHIA STORE!

KELLER & MUSSER.

ANOTHER NEW STORE.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

KELLER & MUSSER have just received from the Eastern Cities, the best, cheapest, largest, as well as the best assorted stock of Spring and Summer Goods ever brought to Bellefonte. Superior inducements are now therefore offered to purchasers at the

PHILADELPHIA STORE, in
BROCKERHOFF'S BLOCK, Bishop St.

FOR THE LADIES.

We have a well selected and fine assortment of ladies goods, which cannot be surpassed in this market

FOR GENTLEMEN.

We have cloths, Cassimers, Settinetts, Tweed, Meltons, Water-proof Cloth, of all colors, Silk, Satin, and common Vestings, etc., ingrent variety, and at prices that will give general satisfaction to buyers.

READY MADE CLOTHING

Our ready made Clothing consists of Dress coats, of various qualities and prices, Plain and Fancy Vests, Gentlemen's Shirts, Handkerchiefs, neck ties, &c., &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Brown Muslins, Drillings, Sheeting, Table-Cloths &c.

QUEENSWARE

Our stock of Queensware, cannot be excelled either in quality or prices.

Thankful for the liberal patronage we have received from the people of Bellefonte and Centre county, we earnestly solicit the continuance of the same. We extend a cordial invitation, the public to call and examine our stock. KELLER & MUSSER.

ja 5'70-1y.

COMPLETION OF THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

GREAT RUSH TO STERNBERG'S.

Sung to the Tune of Yankee Doodle.

The Great Pacific Railroad's laid,
From ocean unto ocean,
And now comple connection's made,—
An enterprising notion.

The mighty work at last is done,
So speedily and brisk, oh!
And now in ten days we can run
From here to San Francisco.

No more we take the ancient route,
The stage, a horrid slow thing;
It banged the passengers about,
And wore out all their clothing.

CHORUS, for the end of each verse:

The Great Pacific Railroad's laid,
From ocean unto ocean,
And we buy clothes from A. STERNBERG,
A most delightful notion.

Through passengers by the Pacific Railroad will call at the store of A. Sternberg, before starting, and provide themselves with a complete outfit of the elegant and substantial Spring and Summer Clothing, the very best assortment of which will always be found at A. Sternberg's Store.

People who travel by other routes, and also people who, instead of traveling by any route at all, prefer to stay at home, can find the most superior and seasonable garments, for every occasion, of every variety, and at the lowest prices.

Do not fail to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere; if you do not, we are sure you will be sorry that you did not. Our goods are put down to the lowest figure. We sell whole suits, according to quality,

RANGING FROM $6.50 TO $18.00

—the very best.

A. STERNBERG,
Allegheny St., Bellefonte, Pa.

my26'69-1y.

NEW GOODS AND NEW PRICES!!

HIGH RATES RUBBED OUT!

GOODS AT OLD FASHIONED PRICES.

HOFFER & BRO'S.

Would respectfully inform their old friends, that they are daily receiving a large

STOCK OF GOODS OF ALL KINDS,

which they are offering at the very lowest market price.

DRY GOODS!

Consisting of the latest styles of FIGURED AND PLAIN ALPACAS, Figured and plain al Wool Delaine, Shepherd Plaids, Black Silks, Summer Silks, Irish Poplins, White Goods White Counterpanes, Linen and Cotton Sheetings, Checks, Ginghams, Bedticks, Flannels, &c., &c., &c. Shepherd Plaid Balmorals, Black Cloth, Cassimeres, Velvetine, Corduroy, Kentucky Jeans, Drills, Ladies Cloaking, Plain Co. rs, Middlesex Cloths, AND PLAIDS OF VARIOUS COLORS.

A full line of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, and Vesting, all kinds and prices, which willbe sold cheap. We have constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of all kinds of

CROCKERY,
GROCERIES,
MACKEREL,
SALT, &c

Which we will dispose of at the lowest cash prices.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods, and the *highest market prices allowed*

FRIENDS AWAKE TO YOUR INTEREST

For we feel satisfied that we can suit you TASTES as well as your PURSES.

ja5'70.1y.

$900.—WANTED an active man, in each County in the States, to travel and take orders by sample, for TEA, COFFEE, and SPICES. To suitable men we will give a salary of $900 to $1,000 a year above traveling and other expenses, and a reasonable commission on sales.

Immediate applications are solicited from proper parties. References exchanged. Apply to, or address immediately.

J. PACKER & CO.,
"Continental Mills"
n2v17-4t. 384 Bowery, N. Y.

HORSE SHOES, best make at IRVIN & WILSON'S

DRY GOODS, &c.

NEW! CHEAP!! GOOD!!!

Important to the Ladies of Bellefonte and surrounding country.

ZIMMERMAN BRO'S & CO'S.,

No. 6 Bush's Arcade, Bellefonte, Pa.,

Have just opened their Fall Stock of Dress Goods, Notions, Gloves, Calicoes, Muslins and Flannels.

They have also added to their Stock, Zephyrs, Zephyr Patterns, Germantown Wool, Ribbons and other Goods not heretofore offered by them.

A complete assortment of Shawls, Blankets, and everything else is for sale cheaper than at cash prices,

We are agents for the justly celebrated American Button Hole Overseaming and Sewing Machine.

The Greatest wonder of the age.

It is LIGHT RUNNING, Simple, Durable, does not easily get out of order, and does more kinds of work than any other Machine made.

Price of Combination Machine with cover,..... $75,00
Price of Plain Machine, without button-hole attachment, with cover,... $60,00

Don't forget the place. Come and see

ZIMMERMAN BROS. & CO.

oct 6-1y.

DO NOT FORGET

That the place to buy Cheap Goods,

CALICOES,
DELAINES,
SILKS,
SATINS,
BROADCLOTHS
CASSIMERES,
CASSINETS,
BLANKETS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

for Men and Boys, is at

JOHN W. COOKE'S

CHEAP CASH STORE,

REYNOLDS' ARCADE, ALLEGHENY STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.

We started out on the principles of "Small profits and quick Returns," and how well we have succeeded is known to everybody.

OUR GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE,

are of the very best quality and are sold at the most reasonable rates. We pay at all times the highest cash price for Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn and Barley. We most cordially invite everybody to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere. Do not forget the place.

REYNOLDS' ARCADE, ALLEGHENY STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.

ja5'70.1y. J. W. COOKE.

NEW STORE.

HARPER BROTHERS

Have opened up an

ENTIRE NEW STOCK of GOODS

of every description, at their new store room on Spring street; which were purchased at

PANIC PRICES,

and will be sold as low if not lower, than can be found elsewhere in this section. Their stock comprizes in part,

Dry Goods,
Notions,
Millinery Goods,
Hosieries,
Fancy Goods,
Clothing,
Boots & Shoes,
Hats & Caps,
Carpet-Bags,
Umbrellas,
Parasols,
Gentlemen and Ladies Furnishing Goods,
Ladies Cloaks & Circulars,
In Silk and Cloth,
Carpeting,
Groceries
Queensware &c.

STATIONERY,

and everything else that is to be found in a well stocked country store.

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

taken in exchange for goods, and the highest market price paid.

ja5' 70.tf.

ANYBODY AND EVERYBODY

who are in debt to

A. STERNBERG

are requested to

MAKE SETTLEMENT WITHOUT FAIL,

as this firm has determined

TO CLOSE OUT ENTIRELY

AT FIRST COST,

without any reserve whatever.

We intend to quit business here, and as we ARE DETERMINED TO

CLOSE OUT EVERYTHING,

Purchasers will save from 25 to 30 per CENT., as we intend to sell at

PHILADELPHIA COST PRICE.

Call and see!

ADOLPH STERNBERG.

nov.17'69.tf.

AGENTS—CANVASSING-BOOKS Sent Free For SECRETS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The most remarkable book ever published, being a complete exposure of the powerful confederations or "Rings" preying on our Government. Showing up all cliques from the lowest to the highest, *Cabinet officers, Congressmen as well as minor operators;* systematic depredations, conspiracies, official corruption, political influence, patronage and wire pulling. A fearless Historical work, invaluable to every citizen; containing 540 pages, by a prominent Government Detective. Over 20,000 copies already sold. Agents wanted. Canvassing books sent free. Address W. Flint, Publisher, Phila. Pa., Boston, Mass., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, O. v2n20-4w.

THE MAGIC COMB will change any colored hair or beard to a permanent black or brown. It contains no *poison*. Anyone can use it. One sent by mail for $1 Address MAGIC COMB CO., Springfield, Mass. v2n20-3m.

DAUCHY & CO.

CHEAP PAINTING.—One Third Cost Lead.—100 lbs, of the PECORA COMPANY'S COLORED PAINT (costing $12,50) will paint as much as 250 lbs, of Lead, and wear longer. For particulars address S. Brown, Sec'y No. 150 N. Fourth St., Phil'a. v2n20-4w.

$100 TO $250 *per Month guaranteed. Sure pay.*—Wages paid weekly to agents everywhere, selling our *Patent Silver Mould White Wire Clothes Lines.* Business permanent. For full particulars address GIRARD WIRE MILLS, Phila. Pa. v2n20-4w.

WANTED.—Traveling and Local Agents for the Delaware Mutual Life Insurance Co., for all parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Reference required. Address, Branch Office DELAWARE MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO, N.W. cor. 9th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia.

Paris BY Sunlight and Gaslight

A Work descriptive of the Mysteries, Virtues, Vices, Splendors and Crimes of the City of Paris.

It contains 150 fine engravings of noted Places, Life and Scenes in Paris. Agents wanted. Address National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa. v2n20-4w.

WELL'S CARBOLIC TABLETS After much study and scientific investigation as to the remedial qualities of Carbolic Acid, Dr. Wells has discovered by proper combination with other articles in the form of a Tablet, a specific for all pulmonary diseases. *These Tablets* are a *Sure Cure* for all diseases of the *Respiratory Organs, Sore Throat, Cold, Croup, Diptheria, Asthma, Catharrh, or Hoarseness:* also a successful remedy for Kidney difficulties Price 25Cents per Box. Sent by mail upon receipt of price, by Jno. Q. KELLOGG, 22 Cliff St., N. Y. Sole Agent for the United States. n2v15-3t.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED TO SELL

Ten Years in Wall Street

Pronounced the fastest selling book out.—One agent reports 79 orders in 5 days. It includes all that is mysterious, and interesting in the focus of speculation, 13 years' experience of the author: Portraits of Vanderbilt, Drew, Fiske, Jr., Gould, and many others. Filled with illustrations. Great inducements to agents! Send for circulars to WORTHINGTON, DUSTIN & Co., Hartford, Connecticut. v2n17-4w.

1000 AGENTS WANTED FOR BINGLEY'S *NATURAL HISTORY.*

Giving a clear and intensely interesting account of the infinite variety of habits and modes of life, of nearly every known species of beasts, birds, fishes, insects, reptiles mollusca and animalcule of the globe. From the famous London four-volume edition, with large additions from the most celebrated naturalists of the age. Complete in one large handsome volume of 1032 pages, richly illustrated with 1000 spirited engravings. *Price down to gold basis, to suit the times.* Should out-sell five to one, any book in the field. Terms the most liberal. Full particulars sent free. Address, A. H. HUBBARD, Pub., 400 Chestnut Street, Phila. v2n17-4w.

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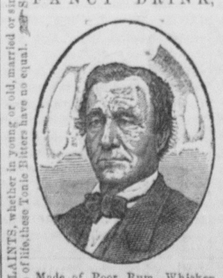

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FLOORING, DOORS,
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and manufactured lumber of

EVERY DESCRIPTION

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Lumber dried in a Coke kiln, is dried perfectly, and when worked and put up, will not

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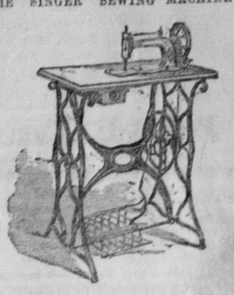

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